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St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty to Be Concluded; C. I. O. Fights Wire Merger

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 4, 1940

U. S. Delegation Plans Trip to Ottawa

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced today that a delegation headed by A. A. Berle, Jr., would leave for Ottawa Jan. 6 to conclude a treaty for development of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway. The treaty with Canada would provide for hydro-electric power projects.

The Committee will discuss unsettled points of the draft treaty submitted to Canada last year. Signing of the compact is expected within a few weeks. Thereafter it will be submitted to the Senate.

St. Lawrence Seaway: Page 4.

C. I. O. Unit Assails Proposed Telegraph Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Communications Association of the Congress of Industrial Organizations declared its opposition today to the proposed merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. It asked for a Senate investigation of the companies and the Federal Communications Commission. Mervyn Rathborne, president of the A. C. A., said the Commission was "acting as the hatchet man in the scheme concocted by the communications moguls to throw thousands of employees out of their jobs. . . ."

Food Stamps Put on 'Accordion Basis'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department is putting its stamp plan of distributing surplus food among relief families on an "accordion basis" so that it can be expanded or contracted quickly. The plan has been extended to 35 cities, and officials expect to have it operating in upwards of 100 by July 1. Needy persons receive stamps which may be used to purchase surplus products at grocery stores. The Government pays the grocer for the stamps.

N. Y. Dairymen Propose Marketing Changes

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Upstate dairymen asked governmental support today for three proposed changes in the Federal-State milk-marketing order designed to bring higher returns to producers. The proposals would:

1. Substitute a condensary price schedule for the present method of using the New York City price of 92 score butter as a basis.
2. Set a price on skim milk.
3. Provide for weekly payments by dealers to a fund out of which monthly payments to farmers would be made.

4 Clippers Fly Over Atlantic at Same Time

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Four Pan American clippers coursed the Atlantic between here and the Azores last night, the first time in trans-Atlantic flying that so many have done so simultaneously. Heavy seas at Horta, the Azores, had caused two planes to be delayed at each base.

Belgian Deputies Approve Defense Taxes

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has approved amended bills for new excess profits and defense taxes, thereby completing passage of the Belgian Government's 1940 financial program totaling 20,656,000,000 francs (about $688,000,000). It was expected the bills would be approved promptly by King Leopold.

Finland Sends Greetings to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, brought to President Roosevelt today a message from President Kallio of Finland which he said contained new year's greetings.

M. D. C. Again to Plant Trees On Medford-Malden Fellsway

Resumption of the tree-planting project along the Fellsway of Medford and Malden has been announced by the Metropolitan District Commission after work was discontinued last summer when the program was challenged before the courts.

Technicalities now have been ironed out and some 250 maple trees will be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The work is expected to be finished by the end of May.

The remaining Carolina poplar trees—numbering close to 350—are now being removed by crews of the M. D. C. Some of these trees were damaged by the hurricane of 1939, and others have become old and brittle.

Some residents in the section have complained that during high winds branches have blown off with consequent damage to property or persons. The majority of these trees were planted before 1900, M. D. C. officials revealed.

Plans are now under way to announce bids through the State Purchasing Agent. While the majority of the maples will be supplied by private nurseries, the M. D. C. will supply a few grown in its own nursery.

The maples will range from 12 to 14 feet high and will be about six years old. Called the Schwedleri Maple, these trees are unusually beautiful both in the spring and the fall because of their deep red color.

Arthur A. Surcliff, consulting landscape architect of the M. D. C., said the trees will grow to a height of 50 feet after 15 or 20 years. He pointed out that the planting of the maple trees was a big improvement over the poplars. The poplars, he said, grew so tall that they shut out the light from nearby houses and that they were extremely expensive to spray because of their height.

The total cost of removing all of the poplars will be about $15,000. The cost of replacing these with maples will be about $7 to $7.50 per tree. This includes the cost of tree and the labor of setting it out. More than 600 of these maples were planted last year and from all reports they have added to the attractiveness of the region.

According to Edward F. Barry, Assistant Secretary of the M. D. C., the trees should make a good showing after three or four years. He explained that it takes one or two years for them to get firmly rooted and that extra care will be needed during this period. If a dry season is encountered this summer, he pointed out, it will be necessary to water them daily.

The work is being done by the regular crew of the M. D. C.

Sea War Rivals Meet as Friends In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 4 (AP)—German and British seamen—a short time ago rivals in the running naval battle off Montevideo between British cruisers and the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee—today fraternized in restaurants of this city, telling each other they harbored no ill will.

The British sailors were off the cruiser Achilles, one of three British warships which put the German pocket battleship to flight Dec. 13.

As surprised Argentines looked on, the erstwhile combatants conversed further in friendship. It was a strange spectacle—the mixed groups of men whose headbands bore the words, "Panzerschiff Admiral Graf Spee" and "H. M. S. Achilles."

The arrival of the Achilles yesterday at Buenos Aires followed that of the cruiser Ajax, flagship of the British South Atlantic Squadron, at Montevideo.

At the same time British residents of Buenos Aires and Montevideo gave a welcome to the Ajax and Achilles upon their arrival.

First of the two cruisers to arrive was the Ajax. She docked at Montevideo after sailing past the hulk of the Graf Spee, which was scuttled in Uruguayan waters Dec. 17.

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State Saving Of $1,970,000 In 1939 Shown

Highest budget reversion in years declared by Bay State Comptroller and Finance Chairman.

While many State administrations have spent to the limit of their annual appropriations, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, through a concentrated economy drive, has saved $1,970,000 out of his 1939 State budget, it was learned today.

George E. Murphy, State Comptroller, and Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, disclosed the savings resulted from immediate co-operation by the State departments with the Governor's efforts to pare State expenses to the lowest possible minimum.

The Comptroller declared the $1,970,000 total was the "highest budget reversion" by the departments in the past several years.

Through Purchasing

It was learned that a major portion of the savings (nearly $800,000) was derived through State purchasing, the result of obtaining lower prices for some commodities, and of using accumulated surpluses piled up in previous years. Other departments making substantial savings were Mental Health, Correction, and Public Welfare.

Mr. Murphy hailed the savings as a major accomplishment by the Saltonstall administration and the department heads. Without the savings, it is understood, a substantial cash deficit would have resulted from the 1939 State activities because of the decline in State revenues.

While these revenues have dropped below estimates, it is reported, the drop is not sufficient to balance or overbalance accumulated savings.

Long Makes Survey

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, is now making a survey to determine the exact amount revenue has declined. The Commissioner stated today that his assessments tallied with his estimated revenue total but he has not yet determined how much below the assessment the 1939 collection total is.

Further economies beyond those reported today are anticipated in the 1940 budget as the result of the Governor's stringent spending policy. Barring unforseen developments or emergencies, it is possible that the Saltonstall two-year budget total revised by the savings, will be below that of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. This would reverse the trend of recent years under which the cost of each successive administration has been higher than its predecessor.

The State finance experts agreed that to reverse this trend would be a feat of merit because the Saltonstall administration has been forced to carry the load of nearly $12,000,000 additional welfare costs and approximately $7,000,000 additional debts and interest payments, which increases are unavoidable by the present administration.

Cuts the Budget

The Saltonstall budget savings will cut the 1939 budget from $77,120,000 to $75,150,000, which is nearly $400,000 below that of the first year of James M. Curley's administration.

While in the eyes of some critics this statement that Mr. Saltonstall is spending almost as much as Governor Curley would be a condemnation of the Saltonstall record yet the present Governor's expenditures include items such as increased old-age assistance costs, increased debts and expenses for new services which are traced back to the Curley and Hurley administrations and are not reflected in the Curley and Hurley budgets.

For instance, one observer pointed out, the hurricane repair bond issue, leading to considerable waste of state funds, as later proved, was not reflected in the Hurley budget. Payments on the five-year hurricane debt were started by Governor Saltonstall and, similarly, the Hurley and Saltonstall administrations paid the cost of the Curley highway and sidewalk program.

'Talent' Dollars Raise Church Fund

ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y. (AP)—The parable of the talents is coming true for the Rev. Karl F. More.

Last Oct. 11, he distributed 500 "talent" dollars among the communicants of his Methodist Episcopal church and bade them go forth—to help the building fund.

He has discovered they had exceeded even the 100 per cent looked upon as a reasonable return in the Gospel of St. Matthew—for the fund has grown to $2,575.

One woman who had taken $1 returned $25 in proceeds from the sale of clam chowder. A salesman bought a textbook on public speaking with his $1, and turned in $30 gained from giving lessons at 25 cents each. Others were doing equally well.

The Pastor hopes the fund will go to $5,000.

Named to High Posts

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Frank Murphy
Present Attorney General (top) has been named to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt, and

Robert H. Jackson
Present Solicitor General (lower) has been appointed to the Attorney Generalship.

Murphy Gets Court Post, Jackson His

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—President Roosevelt today named Attorney General Frank Murphy to the Supreme Court, and appointed Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson to succeed Mr. Murphy in his Cabinet, subject to Senatorial confirmation.

As a third major appointment he named Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, now a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals, to take Mr. Jackson's place as Solicitor General.

In a series of other appointments sent to the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt named Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy, Daniel W. Bell to be Undersecretary of the Treasury, and James H. R. Cromwell of New Jersey as United States Minister to Canada. Mr. Edison was a recess appointee.

Mr. Roosevelt thus starts the final year of his second term with two new Cabinet members. At the same time the Supreme Court vacancy is filled by a man of Cab-

(Continued on Page 21, Column 1)

Finns Extend Advances Into Red Territory

Göring made supreme director of Reich's war industry — All quiet in west.

Fighting in Finland brought reports of Finnish penetration into Russia at a new point in Finland's narrow "waist line," following destruction of a Russian division at Lake Kianta. The new advance seeks to cut Russia's north-south Murmansk railway. Clearing weather brought renewed air attacks on the southern ports of Abo and Hangoe.

Germany saw Field Marshal Hermann Göring assume supreme direction of the Reich's war industry with authority to concentrate everything concerning Germany's wartime economic policy.

On the Western Front no activity was reported beyond minor patrol work.

Poland's "Premier-in-exile," Gen. Wladslaw Sikorski, charged members of the former Polish Government with "irreparable negligence" during the German invasion.

Bulgaria began commercial negotiations with Russia. Hungary conferred with Italy, apparently in an effort to forestall Russian penetration into Southeastern Europe.

At sea, halting of 10 German ships and seizure of 27,000 tons of merchandise was credited to the French for the week ending Dec. 31, raising their total to 429,000 tons for the first 17 weeks of the war. In the same period the British seized 537,000 tons of goods.

Aid for Finns

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—The German threat to intervene in the Finnish war on the side of Russia if British soldiers appear in Finland or if British help to that country assumes "decisive proportions" is interpreted here more as threat to Scandinavian States than to Britain.

The warning, in fact, raises the whole question of the position of Norway and Sweden in relation to Germany as well as to Russia since, for obvious geographical reasons, outside help cannot reach Finland except through Norway and Sweden.

Thus it is rapidly becoming an issue of world importance whether these two countries are prepared,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Roosevelt Budget Puts Emphasis on Economy; $1,716,000,000 Deficit

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Top to Bottom
William B. Bankhead
Speaker of the House
John N. Garner
Vice-President and Presiding Officer of the Senate
Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Minority Leader in House

Top to Bottom
Sam Rayburn
Majority Leader in the House
Alben W. Barkley
Majority Leader in Senate
Charles L. McNary
Minority Leader in Senate

All major items except national defense are reduced for fiscal year of 1940-41.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Judged by all standards of New Deal spending, President Roosevelt's 1940-41 budget, as outlined to Congress in his annual fiscal message today, is largely dedicated to economy.

The President has budgeted decreases in every major item except national defense and notwithstanding the emergency appropriations for the Army and Navy the total budget of $8,424,000,000 is down $675,000,000 from the current year.

The total appropriation for national defense for 1940-41 is placed at $1,800,000,000 as against $1,600,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1939-40.

But even with economies, the national debt mounts to within a hairsbreadth of the legal limit of $45,000,000,000, and to keep the deficit down Mr. Roosevelt insisted in his message that Congress meet all emergency defense appropriations with new taxes.

Total receipts are placed at $5,548,000,000, a rise of $382,000,000 in estimated income. The President also expects a tidy windfall of $700,000,000 from the excess capital funds of Government corporations such as Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

More Red Ink Needed

This prospective revenue, plus tax recommendations totaling $460,000,000 to cover extraordinary defense expenditures, begins to narrow in on the annual deficit and will leave the New Deal with the second smallest bottle of red ink in its history. The bottle will bear the red figure of $1,716,000,000—if the President doesn't ask for more appropriations later and if Congress doesn't vote more than the President asks which, in one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite phrases with newspaper correspondents, is a little "iffy."

Now, these strokes of executive economy do not bring into sight a balanced budget but they do minutely and unexpectedly keep the total national debt under the statutory limit of $45,000,000,000. How much under? Well, $61,422,378 to be exact or $61,000,000 for quick figuring purposes.

A pretty narrow squeak, a layman would say; a pretty narrow squeak an expert would say. But it's a good 'ole for the President and on that spot centers his most powerful strategy for keeping Congress from casually tossing his economies out the window and generously upping first this convenient item and that.

Tough for Congress

The strategy works this way: Economically, politically, and psychologically, it is unpopular to raise the national debt limit. By substantial cuts in departmental estimates, the President has kept about a sixteenth of an inch—a few post offices or a couple of dams would put it over—under the limit, and with amiable irony slips the greased budget to Congress. Congress must either vote the economies or choose one of two wry alternatives: vote more taxes or raise the debt limit still higher.

"Government must have the wisdom," Mr. Roosevelt told Congress, "to use its credit to sustain economic activity in periods of economic recession and the courage to withhold it in periods of economic prosperity."

The lessening of Government expenditures on activities other than national defense rests, the President explained, upon improved business conditions. The prospective reduction of $600,000,000 in work relief programs over the current year are possible, he said, in the "hope that a continued expansion of business would diminish relief requirements substantially."

On this prospect, Mr. Roosevelt has prepared a budget which shows a gradual tapering off of the consecutive New Deal deficits and an over-all decrease in expenditures.

Return on Investments

A new and potentially significant source of Federal revenue is proposed by the President in his recommendation that the Government capitalize certain capital expenditures which have in practice proved to be self-liquidating. Concretely, he favors capitalizing Boulder Dam and selling bonds to the public. On the basis that Boulder Dam already is paying substantial financial returns, he believes that at least $100,000,000 from this source could be returned to the Treasury. This method he would apply to Bonneville and, when completed, to Grand Coulee with the prospect that several hundred million dollars could be returned on "projects which are definitely capable of yielding revenues sufficient to defray, with interest, their cost of construction."

President's Budget Message: Page 6.

Surrender of Dowd Imminent, According to Latest Reports

Former Sheriff John F. Dowd, sought by the police since his indictment Nov. 21 by the Grand Jury on charges of extorting $36,000 from Court House and Charles Street Jail employees, was expected to surrender this afternoon.

Rumors current since the sudden return of the fugitive's wife on New Year's Day, when she flatly refused to tell the police anything concerning the whereabouts of her husband, were heightened when it was learned that Mrs. Dowd's attorney, Garrett Barry, was scheduled to confer with District Attorney William J. Foley at Suffolk County Courthouse.

The District Attorney stated that he had an appointment with Mr. Barry last night, but that at the last moment Mr. Barry was unable to meet him.

Francis Juggins, who represented the former Sheriff in the removal-from-office proceedings brought by the Boston Bar Association, before Dowd sent his resignation to the Governor, was seen in the lobby outside the District Attorney's office. He remained for some time, but told reporters he had no connection with the present case.

Dowd was indicted in 126 counts—105 on charges of accepting bribes, 20 on accepting gifts and bonuses from employees, and one of conspiracy.

He disappeared Nov. 20, with his wife, the day before the Grand Jury returned the first of the indictments against him.

Mrs. Dowd on her return Monday went to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. O'Connor, 8 Brookvale Street, Dorchester.

$71,000,000 in Bonus Unclaimed at End

WASHINGTON (AP)—World war veterans had failed to file claims for $71,000,000 in bonus payments to which they were entitled when the deadline for submitting applications expired at midnight Jan. 2.

Unless another bonus is voted or the application period is extended for the fourth time since 1924, payments of adjusted service certificates have ended.

It was estimated that nearly 150,000 veterans, 26,000 of them ex-Navy men, had failed to apply. Officials of the Veterans' Administration surmised that some had scruples against taking the money, others did not need it and still others did not know they were entitled to it.

The unclaimed amounts, the Administration noted, actually are slight in comparison with the $1,914,232,022 paid to 3,498,543 veterans up to November.

Intimate Message from Washington

Republicans Discuss President's Speech and Wonder If National Unity Means a Third Term—Reporters Review the Laughs It Gave

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Well, is Mr. Roosevelt going to run for a third term?" asked a correspondent as we stopped in front of the Capitol yesterday to watch the President drive off in his big automobile after the message to Congress.

"The answer is still I don't know," remarked another reporter who had heard the message. He added as an afterthought—"and I don't believe he does either!"

That seems to be a widely-held view today in Washington. The conversation of correspondents who feel that Mr. Roosevelt still left a good many matters unsaid in his address, indicates the general attitude.

"I had to laugh at two points in that address," said the first reporter, still rubbing his hands gleefully.

"You mean that hit at Borah?"

"Yes, if he did mean Borah when he referred to 'unrealistic persons claiming superior private information.' Many persons up in the press gallery thought he did. Did you see people turning to one another all over the chamber and smiling?"

This was the place in Mr. Roosevelt's speech where he said he would ask Congress for increased defense appropriations. The amount he said would be less than "enthusiastic alarmists" wanted, but more, on the other hand, than "persons claiming superior private information" would demand. That latter reference was applied to Senator Borah, whether Mr. Roosevelt meant it so or not, in memory of the alleged statement by the senior Senator from Idaho during the memorable White House conference last summer that "no war would occur." As the story was told at the time, Mr. Borah had his information about the failure of war to occur from "private sources."

Another Point Found Amusing

"Well," said correspondent number two, "what was the other matter in the speech you found so amusing?"

"Just that by-play between the President and the Republicans in the audience over the question of taxes and expenses. It was the same thing that happened last year. It illustrates the give-and-take that occurs at these annual state-of-the-Nation speeches, and the genius Mr. Roosevelt has for provoking laughter, even from opponents."

"The Congressmen hadn't seen the President's speech in advance, had they?" we asked.

"No, but the reporters in the press gallery had seen it, and anybody could tell in advance what was coming. The Democrats clapped enthusiastically at every recommendation the President made, while the Republicans all sat glum and looked as mournful as crows on a fence. But when Mr. Roosevelt said there would be a reduction in practically every budget item save national defenses that was the Republicans' cue to applaud uproariously. A less audacious man might have been taken aback by that sardonic applause. But what did Roosevelt do? He smilingly extemporized the remark, 'You can't have your cake and eat it too!' and went on meaningly to announce that he was going to ask Congress to enact higher taxes to meet the additional defense cost—something that Congress will be very reluctant to grant, particularly before an election."

Items like those, discussed by reporters afterwards, made up the human touches that redeemed the big scene from being merely a set piece. One row in the gallery was filled entirely with Roosevelts—a span of four generations of them—from the President's mother, uncle and wife, down to the grandchildren. They made a homey family spot in the big picture. Mr. Roosevelt himself seemed to get about as much pleasure out of his references to "ostriches" as to any other. Probably by prearrangement, the motion picture camera lights went on just before he came to this particular sentiment, and Mr. Roosevelt slowed down his voice and emphasized his words. It is likely to be the part of the speech you will see in the news reel theaters, as the President likened those who would ignore European wars to "ostriches" with their heads in the sand. A minute later, in urging continuation of the trade agreements he made another memorable comment—

Leadership in Peace Emphasized

"I emphasize the leadership which this Nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace. Such an influence will be greatly weakened if this Government becomes a dog in the manger of trade selfishness."

As to the domestic side, one reporter at least came away from the scene with the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt would seek a third term after all. When friends asked wonderingly how he came to this deduction from the facts presented he pointed to what he described as the "perfect political set-up" achieved by Mr. Roosevelt's "national unity" appeal. It is fair to say that a good deal of Washington political speculation does now center on this point. It presents something of a dilemma to Republicans. Mr. Roosevelt obviously intends to emphasize the need for American cohesion in the world crisis. It is an appeal which voters will greet with some approval. But Mr. Roosevelt may carry it a little further. Why upset the national unity, he may ask, by changing political parties in the midst of a world crisis? And he might even add, why make any change in the White House at all in the next four years, in view of these conditions?

Republicans are wary of a trap in the Roosevelt appeal for this type of "national unity," as their comments indicate. Perhaps such suspicion is farfetched. At any rate it seems clear that Mr. Roosevelt is striving for Democratic unity, and new proposals which might split the Party were conspicuously absent in his address yesterday.

Richard L. Strout

Right to Intern Radicals Voted by Dail at Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Jan. 4—The necessity of forestalling threatened rebellion and civil war in the Irish Free State is the reason of the De Valera Government for requiring new emergency powers of "internment and detention" to enable it to deal drastically with Irish Republican Army extremists.

The emergency powers amendment bill was passed in its final stages in the Dail early this morning by 82 votes to 9. The action followed defeat of an amendment sponsored by William T. Cosgrave, Opposition Leader, which would have given interned persons right of appeal.

The bill, as passed, gives the Government of Eire the power to intern without trial persons menacing the safety of the state.

Events which have led the Government to believe that Ireland is getting dangerously near the edge of the civil-war precipice and which have strengthened its hand in demanding emergency legislation include the switching of the main sphere of I. R. A. terrorist activities from Britain to Eire.

There have been bank raids and secret drillings with rifles and machine guns, culminating in the daring seizure by armed men of more than a million rounds of ammunition from Dublin's Phoenix Park magazine the day before Christmas.

Foreign Money Found

Further concern has been aroused by the discovery of large sums of foreign money, mostly from the United States, found in the possession of Irish extremists. On this point the Minister of Justice, Gerald Boland, said in an all-night Dail sitting that American dollars were coming into Eire in big quantities, enabling the terrorists to pay cash for motorcars. He added that while he had certain knowledge regarding the source of this money in America, he was not able to prove it.

There is a widely held view, however, in Eire as elsewhere, that the real donors of these dollars, as of other terrorist funds, have a greater loyalty to the Swastika than the Stars and Stripes.

Even during the debate Mr. Boland was called from the Dail to be informed of the shooting of a detective in Cork City, which since has proved fatal.

The bomb explosion in the Belfast office of the Irish Press was the I. R. A. answer to that newspaper which expresses the De Valera views when it denounced the Phoenix Park raid and declared the ammunition seized was intended for a grave purpose.

Resembles a War Zone

Eire has in fact lately been transformed from a peaceful haven from the European war into what is more like a war zone on its own, with cordons of soldiers holding bridges, surrounding towns, searching private cars, and thrusting bayonets into haycarts lest they conceal ammunition. Trains and canal transport are searched; machine gunners on armored cars patrol roads; troop detachments light camp fires in the streets.

While such scenes reflect the seriousness of the situation which the active element of the extreme Republicans might easily turn to another uprising, it has to be remembered on the other hand that Prime Minister de Valera has been urgently in need of a strong case for gaining exceptional powers to deal with the unruly Nationalists. Therefore his party would hardly play down the dangers of recent Irish events. Civil war is seen by most competent observers as little more than a remote possibility.

Political Situation Clouded

But the political situation is becoming extremely complicated. Mr. de Valera, who defied law and order himself 20 years ago in challenging British rule by force of arms and setting up his own government, is now defending himself with a Constitution of his own drafting against the new extremist faction.

The I. R. A., and even a number of Left Wingers of Mr. de Valera's own Fianna Fail Party, are getting restive over the present Government's failure to find a means of ending the partition of North and South Ireland. Mr. de Valera himself is understood to be inclining more to the view that the problem can only be solved by gaining the good will of Northern Ireland and England, and thus gradually bringing about a peaceful and voluntary elimination of the frontier.

But this policy gives no early prospect of fulfillment, especially since the wartime lineup has closened the ties between Britain and Northern Ireland, simultaneously increasing the gulf between Dublin and Belfast. Therefore, the more peaceful Republicans are pressing Mr. de Valera uncomfortably to find a speedier constitutional solution, while the I. R. A. members go so far as to advocate revolt and an attack on Ulster.

'Going, Going, Gone to Help the Finns'

© International

Ex-President Hoover Sees How Miss Gertrude Lawrence Can Auction

Paintings by Ben Silbert, an American, done in Finland in temperatures which ranged to 20 below zero, were auctioned off by the actress for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund of which Mr. Hoover is chairman. Mr. Silbert donated 28 paintings to the fund.

$15,000 to Aid Finn Civilians Given by Commonwealth Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Gifts in aid of Finnish civilians have been augmented by a grant of $15,000 voted unanimously by Directors of the Commonwealth Fund, in response to a request by Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., it was announced at relief headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, today.

The Commonwealth Fund, headed by Edward S. Harkness, is one of the largest philanthropic organizations in the United States and was founded by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness in 1918 to "do something for the welfare of mankind." The Fund has given away millions of dollars, its last annual report, for 1938, showing grants amounting to more than $2,250,000, distributed mainly in the interests of public health, with special attention to rural communities.

A contribution of $1, nearly all in pennies, came to Fund headquarters today from the children of miners at Gallup, New Mexico. In forwarding the money, A. W. Barnes, publisher of the Gallup Independent, wrote:

"The contributions were earned by the children at odd jobs and represent a real sacrifice on their part."

Also leading the way in a new gesture to help the Finnish cause is the Ontario (California) Rotary Club, which imposed an assessment of $1 per member by popular vote.

Other contributors to the fund today were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads of Bryn Mawr, Pa., $1,000; Miss Geraldine Brewster, Rockland, Maine, and Elihu Root, Jr., New York, $500 each, and an anonymous donor $1,000.

A nation-wide roundup of old fur coats and blankets to be shipped to stranded Finnish civilians was launched today by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown of Newport, R. I., in answer to urgent requests of the Fininsh Red Cross. Donors are asked to send packages to Mrs. Kaarlo Kuusano, wife of the Consul of Finland in New York, at the Consulate, 44 Whitehall Street.

Unconfirmed reports in high Finnish quarters here today said authorities in Washington had agreed to permit the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation with factories in Long Island City to manufacture between 60 and 70 military airplanes for Finland. Brewster officials could not be reached.

Finns Achieve New Victories; Pursue Reds Across Border

By the Associated Press

Finnish forces following up the defeat of a Russian division on Lake Kianta on Finland's narrow "waistline" were reported Jan. 4 to have penetrated about 10 miles onto Soviet soil, according to Copenhagen dispatches.

This was the fourth point on the eastern front at which Finnish counteroffensives have carried into Russia.

The Finns crossed the border last month east of Lieksa, about 140 miles north of Lake Ladoga, and in the Kivivaara sector further northeast.

Ski patrols operating from Kuolajaervi also were reported menacing the Murmansk railway at Kandalaksha on the White Sea. Meanwhile the Finnish High Command announced that a powerful Russian infantry attack on the Karelian Isthmus had been repulsed "with heavy losses."

Russian fliers bombed the ports Abo (Turku) and Hangoe today in their continuing campaign against Finnish centers, but it was announced officially there were no casualties in Abo and few casualties and little damage in Hangoe. Both cities are in Southwestern Finland.

The recent Finnish victory at Lake Kianta, it now appears, actually was a three-week series of fights and ambush among the west side and north and south of the tip of the lake, which is 30 miles long and about two to four miles wide. The lake is about 20 miles west of the Russian border.

In putting to rout the demoralized Russian army, the Finns suffered only 100 casualties, including wounded and sick.

The defenders, who grew up in this country and know every inch of the terrain, moved about the heavy forests on skis camouflaged with all-over white suits and hoods.

The Russians, following an open road into the trap laid by the Finns, wore dark uniforms and were easily seen.

A Soviet supply column was caught about midway along the lake on the night of Dec. 26 and the decisive battle ended Dec. 31 with the destruction of Russian fortified positions on the lake's northern end.

Finnish army commanders said the spoils of the final victory included 250 Russian trucks, 400 to 500 wagons, 15 tanks, four anti-aircraft machine guns, more than 300 horses and 27 field cannon.

TORONTO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Hundreds of Canadian skiers have volunteered to form a ski battlion in the Canadian Army similar to the units which Finland is employing successfully in its war with Russia, it was announced yesterday.

Fred A. Hall, President of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association, said the organization had offered its facilities to the Department of National Defense. The Association, Mr. Hall said, has 30,000 members, many of whom have volunteered their services.

Stories Irk Reds

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Asserting that "fantastic anti-Soviet inventions" concerning the progress of the war in Finland are being circulated from Helsingfors and other Scandinavian capitals, the Soviet Embassy's Press Bureau warns against "hasty conclusions based on doubtful evidence."

The Press Bureau also attacked reports of civilian casualties resulting from air raids on unfortified towns, which it said had been described in "lurid terms."

The Bureau said, "reports of a leading news agency Dec. 29 estimate civilian casualties at only 100 killed and 100 wounded."

The statement, which did not identify the news agency, added:

"The absurdity of accusations against the Red Air Force are seen in comparison with the 72 killed and 3,637 wounded in a Japanese air raid on Chungking."

The statement asserted that numerous discrepancies had appeared in reports from Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm, and elsewhere.

Commenting on stories that Russian troops were inadequately equipped, the statement said that one newspaper had printed a picture of the Finnish General, Kurt Martti Wallenius, talking to an alleged captured Russian air pilot who wore tattered garments.

"The pilot was not wearing a helmet such as all Soviet fliers wear, but a Red Army helmet of antiquated pattern which might have been in use during the Finnish-Soviet war in 1919," the Bureau declared.

The statement also said that the Russian cruiser Kiroff had first been reported sunk, then disabled and finally towed into the harbor of Tallinn by three Estonian tugs. In refutation the Bureau quoted an Estonian Army officer as saying the Kiroff had not been in Tallinn since mid-October.

Call of Wild Timber To Tourist Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — Cutting of timber along Pacific Northwest highways was assailed by Frank A. Kittredge of San Francisco, Regional Director of the National Park Service here. He maintained that preservation of remaining stands of virgin timber bordering the highways is necessary, if the tourist trade is to be kept coming.

"It seems obvious," he said, "that the Northwestern States could make no mistake if they definitely and deliberately set aside certain timber areas which could not be touched for the present. There is no question but that the virgin timber stands in Oregon and Washington are part of the lure which brings many thousands of visitors each year."

Italian Minority Votes Move

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—In line with Italy's desire to repatriate Germanic residents of former Austrian territory, 185,365 persons have voted to go to Germany, it was announced today. The vote was taken to end a minority problem between Italy and Germany.

A Government communiqué did not make clear how many persons of Germanic origin would remain as Italian citizens, but said 166,488 inhabitants of Bolzano Province, 16,572 from the "mixed language" provinces of Trento, Udine, and Belluno, and 2,305 living elsewhere in Italy had voted for repatriation.

Unofficial estimates had put the number of possible repatriates in Bolzano Province alone at 250,000.

Italian authorities promised those who voted to remain as Italian subjects that they might stay on the land without fear of being transported to other parts of Italy. It was explained they would be expected to accept "Italianization."

Italian and German authorities were working out a system under which property owners might dispose of their holdings and receive compensation after they take up their new homes in Germany. Two years are allowed for the transfer.

Bulgaria Wants Soviet Trade

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 4 (AP) — Prospects of increased trade with Soviet Russia were examined hopefully here today in confidence that negotiations in progress now in Moscow would be successful.

Although Bulgarian opinion was certain that Russia would make no demands detrimental to the country's interests, foreign observers questioned whether the Soviet would expand its trade with Bulgaria without concessions.

There were rumors that Moscow might make military demands.

[A Bulgarian trade delegation has been conferring for three days with A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, in Moscow.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, meanwhile, was en route to Italy for a visit which diplomatic quarters in Budapest said would include talks with Fascist leaders on a possible Balkan move by Soviet Russia, particularly against Rumania's Bessarabia.]

Besides increased trade, Bulgaria looks to the Moscow talks to extricate it from concentration of its commerce in Germany and to draw up a trade and navigation treaty resuming Bulgarian-Black Sea traffic.

Preliminary negotiations were conducted here in a cordial atmosphere and both the Bulgarian press and public has reflected optimism of a mutually beneficial agreement.

It was pointed out that the almost nonexistent state of trade relations between Moscow and Sofia made a substantial increase possible. In 1938, the Soviet Union bought less than $200 worth of Bulgarian exports.

Finns Try Strategy Of Pamphlet Bombs

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 4

Finnish planes flew over Leningrad, just across the border on the Karelian Isthmus, yesterday and scattered thousands of leaflets in the Russian language saying the Finns were fighting only for the defense of their independence, the newspaper Social Demokraten reported today.

The pamphlets also were scattered over the Soviet lines on the Isthmus, the paper said.

The newspaper Aftonbladet said the pamphlets carried photographs intended to show that the Finns provided Russian prisoners with warm clothing.

Housing Units Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Georgia Housing Authority announces approval of loan contracts for low-rent housing projects for Decatur and Augusta, which will make immediately available expenditures of $3,032,000 of Government funds for four units.

The Decatur unit will expend $676,000 of Federal money and house 208 families.

Augusta will have three units, giving housing to 611 families, with an expenditure of $2,356,000 of Federal funds.

Aid to Finns Holds Stage In War of Words

(Continued from Page 1)

if necessary, to defy Germany and continue in all circumstances to allow munitions to cross their territory en route Finland, or whether there is a possibility of this channel being suddenly closed in the near future in response to German pressure.

Question for Allies

Conversely, of course, the Allies must decide whether they are prepared—and able—to send sufficient help to the Scandinavian countries to repel a German attack if it should eventuate.

While it seems these grave subjects are already receiving close atention, there is reason to believe that no concrete decisions have yet emerged from either side.

It goes without saying, of course, that if Germany were to attack a Scandinavian—or any other—country, that country would automatically receive Allied help. If the issue does arise therefore, it will not hinge on whether the Allies would help Norway and Sweden, but on whether they could do so effectively, and whether the Scandinavian States, for their part, feel able to offer successful resistance against such a German attack.

German Pressure

Meanwhile, as viewed here, the recent increase in German pressure against the Scandinavian countries in connection with the Russo-Finnish war is one which concerns not merely the Allies, but the whole League of Nations and, indeed, indirectly all States which are seeking to help the Finns.

The assembly at its last meeting passed a resolution whereby all member States promised assistance to a fellow member in distress. Mr. Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League, is consequently forming a small committee which, in view of Switzerland's anxiety lest it should be accused of breaches of neutrality, is expected to function from Paris.

But clearly it will be useless for the committee to sit if there is no way of sending help to Finland.

Similarly, the Italian offer of volunteers and planes and the promise of the United States to release Brewster planes will come to little if Scandinavian States, owing to pressure from Germany, were to refuse to let such goods cross their territory.

Precarious Position

The Finns, in short, would then have no alternative but immediate and unconditional surrender.

At present, however, it is still uncertain whether the German threat is to be taken seriously or whether it is mere lip service to its new-found friendship with Moscow.

In support of the latter thesis may be mentioned the reports current here of recent assurances to Sweden of Germany's interest in Scandinavian independence. But the majority of observers are inclined to the view that a German invasion of Sweden or Norway, although an extremely hazardous military adventure, comparable to the British campaign in Gallipoli in the World War, cannot be ruled out.

What Would Germany Do?

It is felt that if Finland's resistance showed signs of cracking, the National Socialists could not lightly see Soviet influence engulf two neighboring countries. And in the contrary event that the Finnish war looked as if it might become a long-drawn-out affair, it would be difficult for Reichsführer Hitler to face the prospect of Russia being turned from a potential source of raw material into a permant military liability for Germany.

It is held, however, that a third possibility cannot be entirely excluded, namely that Germany, taking the view that the Russian military might has now been proved to be a myth, should make a sudden fresh about-face and try to acquire merit as Europe's saviour from Bolshevism and at the same time achieve one of Herr Hitler's main ambitions in "Mein Kampf": the conquest and colonization of the Ukraine.

Students Protest Labor Corps Plan As 'Like Hitler's'

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4 (AP)—Condemnation of a proposal to form a labor camp for youths was expressed by the University Labor Federation of Students today in a unanimous resolution. The proposal, made by the Earl of Derby, would set up a labor corps for youths under army age who leave school without jobs.

The resolution said the proposal emanated from those who, "like The Times of London and Sir Nevile Henderson (former British Ambassador to Berlin), regard Hitler's labor camps as worthy of imitation."

Vice-President George Matthews of the Federation said the scheme was designed to provide a "source of potential strikebreakers" and replace education by semi-military training at low rates of pay.

Wheeler-Hill Out Of Bund Entirely

NEW YORK (AP) — James Wheeler-Hill, recently indicted for perjury in connection with his testimony on behalf of Fritz Kuhn, convicted leader of the German-American Bund, no longer is either National Secretary or a member of the organization.

Maximum Aid for Finns Is Urged in France

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 4—Sentiment in favor of giving the maximum aid to the Finns and disregarding the possibility of an open breach with Russia grows in French conservative circles.

Due to the fact that the war on the Western Front has proved so immobile, public attention has been strongly attracted to the Finnish struggle. Except for the outlawed Communists, French sympathy for Finland is hearty and unreserved. The evidences of weakness in the Red Army received a welcome reception in France.

Meanwhile, the departure of the British and Italian Ambassadors from Moscow is considered here as an indication that the Soviet Union no longer counts so heavily in European councils and it is generally believed that Germany can find little reason for satisfaction in the performance of its Soviet ally.

However, there is no disposition on the part of the French to permit the campaign in Finland to deflect attention from Germany as the main enemy. An idea which found tentative expression in an address by Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain on New Year's Day that the war should cease quickly in view of the danger of Bolshevism—an idea which may find support from the Italian Government and the Vatican—finds no appreciable support here.

German Shake-Up

There have been rumors of an impending shake-up in the German Government with Field Marshal Hermann Göring replacing Reichsführer Hitler as Chancellor with Herr Hitler assuming the honorary post of President, a conservative diplomat replacing Joachim von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister and the elimination of such Nazi radicals as Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Police; Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, from prominent positions.

This would be a prelude to a German peace drive. It is unlikely, judging from public and private comment here, that any such reorganization of the Nazi regime would influence French opinion to the point of making possible any peace negotiations. French distrust of any form of German regime is extremely strong and the majority sentiment of the French people unquestionably supports Premier Edouard Daladier's demand for "material and positive guarantees" as the price of peace.

On the question of aid to the Finns, the most outspoken appeal and definite identification of Finland's cause with that of France and England comes from Wladimir Dormesson in Figaro, who writes: "If the Finns were supported by the British and ourselves they could retake Petsamo and place Murmansk under the fire of their batteries. If the Finns only had what they need to make possible a march against Leningrad! To hold Leningrad would give the Soviet regime such shock it would be felt as far away as the Caucasus and Vladivostok."

Military Aid Suggested

Another conservative publicist Léon Bailby advocates sending 5,000 French Alpine Chasseurs troops especially trained in mountain warfare conditions of snow and ice, to aid Finland.

The veteran publicist Stephen Lauzanne suggests that the Finnish private is more intelligent than a Red colonel while Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim towers above Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff as Eiffel Tower rises above some low building in its neighborhood.

Le Temps declares, "to place the Finns in a position to prolong their resistance is to serve usefully the cause of all Europe."

A group of Russian emigres here, including the prominent writers Ivan Bunin and Dmitry Merejkovsky, published a protest against the "criminal folly" of Joseph Stalin's attack on Finland. The protest states that the Stalin regime has no right to speak in the name of Russia, and concludes, that "Russia, freed from the Bolshevik yoke, can come to an understanding with Finland respecting entirely the rights and interests of that country, wherewith we express our profound sympathy."

There has been a change in Russian emigre sentiment since the beginning of the war with Finland. Mr. Stalin's almost bloodless acquisition of the eastern provinces of Poland and of strategic bases in the Baltic States aroused a certain amount of sympathy on nationalist grounds among those emigres who are not irreconcilably committed to an anti-Bolshevik position. But the poor showing of the Red Army in Finland has aroused hopes in emigre circles that Mr. Stalin undertook an adventure beyond his powers which may yet end in the fall of his regime.

Busy Year Ahead for Carpenter Indicated by National Surveys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The cheerful pounding of carpenters' hammers should be heard more often in 1940, judging by surveys made by real estate, mortgage banking, and building and loan groups here. All find indications of increased home building in the coming year.

Real estate boards in 62 per cent of the cities questioned by the National Association of Real Estate Boards believed livelier home building is in sight. This is in contrast to the expectations of the same boards in regard to business building. Only 17 per cent of the cities looked for increase in the business building field.

Now comes the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America confirming the predictions of the real estate group.

"Urban house construction will surpass, for the first time in more than 10 years, 500,000 units, the volume generally considered necessary for normal replacements and increases in families," said Byron T. Shutz, President of the Association.

Units to Cost More

Mr. Shutz estimated urban dwelling construction in 1940 at around 517,500 units. He based his calculation on figures submitted by members of the Association over the country, he said. These reports indicated also, he added, that the average urban house will cost about 10 per cent more than it did last year, or about $5,650.

Similar predictions are made by George W. West, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the United States Savings and Loan League. Mr. West said he expects to see more houses built and bought in 1940 than in 1939.

"Savings and building and loan associations will finance more homeowners with probably a larger dollar volume of advances this coming year than they have since 1929," said Mr. West. "They will make a larger portion of their loans for new construction in 1940 than in any of the past 10 years, probably averaging between 35 and 40 per cent of their disbursements for brand new homes.

Demand for Single Homes

"A much larger percentage of associations are making construction loans than at any time since the '20s. Since there seems to be ground for belief in a 5 to 10 per cent increase in the volume of one and two-family building over 1939, savings and loan associations are preparing to divert a larger stream of their funds in this direction."

In its analysis of the home building field, the National Association of Real Estate Boards finds that the demand for single homes is greater than for apartments.

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Nationalism Rises in Japan

Nation revises textbooks to show that all cultural advances originated in Nippon.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—New educational emphases are being chosen in Japan with the idea of stressing the "Imperial Principle" and of subordinating Japan's cultural indebtedness to others.

As result of decisions by the Education Ministry Committee on the Review of Text Books, revision is to be carried out on certain sections of history texts used in the fifth year of lower schools and in the first year of the higher elementary schools. Four points are to be stressed:

1. With regard to the "Imperial Principles," the attitude is to be made "more positive."
2. Sections which deal with reverence to Japan's ancient dieties and devotion to ancestors—prime points of Shinto worship, increasingly an instrument of the State in Japan—will be enlarged.
3. Stress will be laid upon the independence of Japanese culture together with its range, while descriptions "subservient to foreign culture" are to be altered and presumably cut down or eliminated.
4. Matter pertaining to hero worship and the biographies of individuals are to be omitted and instead, "broad knowledge" will be emphasized.

Nationalistic Trend

Changes in language will be made where necessary. In general, while alterations are not sensational, it appears that they are in line with the present strongly nationalistic trend and designed to accentuate a single-minded devotion to Japanese ideas and ideals.

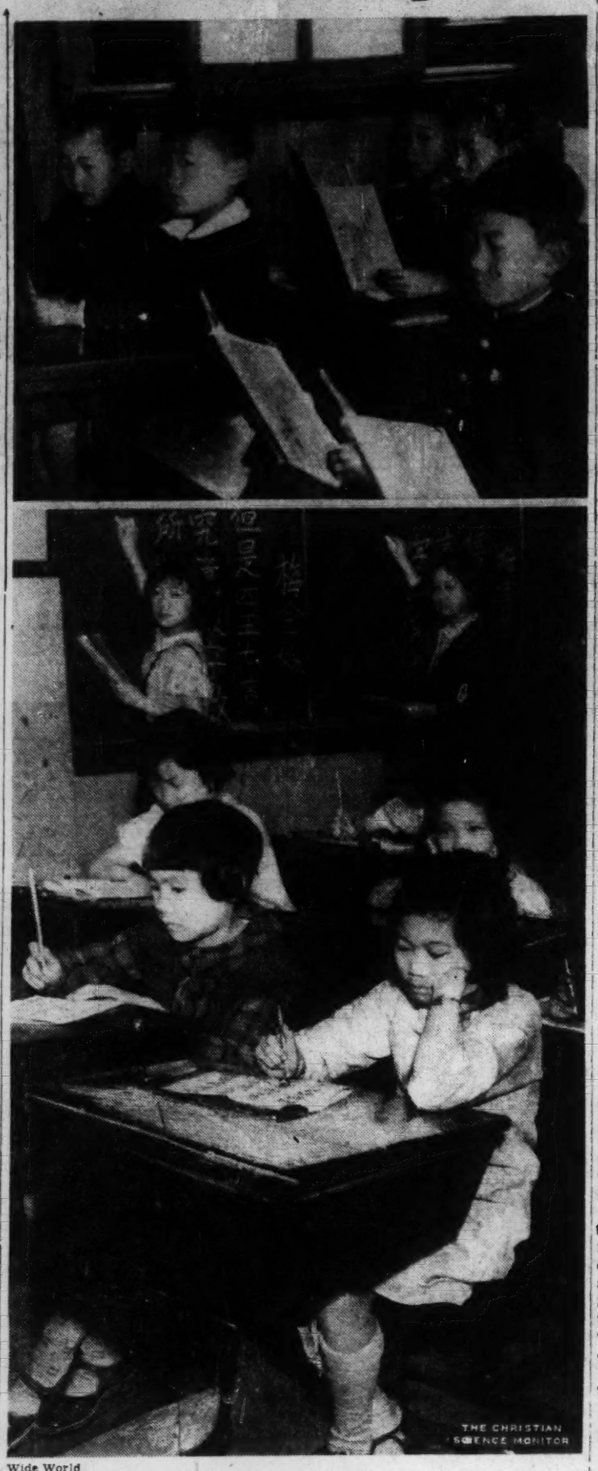
It is of interest to note that Japanese educational notions have spread afield to include the Japan-occupied areas of China. Foreign missionary educators find it impossible to carry on higher education in these sections. Yenching University at Peiping is a conspicuous exception and this year's applications were five times the number which could be accepted.

Such schools as carry on find that at least a degree of self-censorship is essential if difficulties with the Japanese are to be avoided. The experience of one missionary school is significant. That institution dispensed with the teaching of history and geography altogether because of the wide divergence between its views of the facts in those subjects and those of the Japanese military.

Made-in-Japan Teaching

What will be the effect, in time, of made-in-Japan instruction methods over considerable areas of the Far East is beginning to be apparent. Already in Japan it is evident that the general public's notions of Japanese cultural borrowings from China and the West have been greatly altered away from historic facts.

Perhaps it is not especially important if Japanase grow to believe that the railway, the airplane, and the automatic-opening elevator door are inventions of their fellow-countrymen. But the new aim appears to teach both Japanese and Chinese to believe that almost everything of value starts from Japanese origins.



Wide World

Japanese Children at Their Desks

Edison Asks War Power For President in Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The broad question of how far the drastic powers of central government in war shall be permitted to encroach on the peacetime life of the Nation was placed squarely before Congress today.

The Secretary of the Navy has asked Congress to give the President in time of peace the far-reaching authority over industry and labor which he now legally possesses in war.

The immediate motives of the Navy were comparatively modest and simple. This is a time of rapid armament and of industrial recovery. The Navy believes it is in the national interest to compel priority for naval supply and construction orders ahead of civilian business.

Congress Considering

Congress, however, has already shown signs that it will consider the request not on the particular Navy need, but on the broader principle involved. For there is the legislation which would confine the use of the powers requested to any particular factories or area of American industry. Under the draft law submitted by Secretary Charles Edison, the President, by declaring the existence in peacetime of a "national emergency," could:

Requisition plants, facilities, in whole or in part, for naval use, on payment of just compensation.

Compel the filling of Navy orders over all other civilian orders, regardless of the existence of prior contracts.

Take possession of plants and facilities if the owners failed to comply.

Set aside labor contracts.

Fix "reasonable" prices, and thereby exercise commanding authority over wages.

Modify or cancel previous Government contracts.

Characterized as Routine

Technically, the Navy's request may be and was characterized by Secretary Edison as "routine" in nature. The President had these powers under the law of 1917 for use in a peacetime period of emergency. However, the law was so worded that at the end of the war, these powers lapsed so far as peacetime was concerned, and the President could then only invoke them after a formal declaration of war. Secretary Edison said today that the Navy felt this authority ought to be restored purely as a "precautionary measure."

Furthermore, naval officials said that their bill would be limited in its operation because it applied only to Navy contracts, and the funds for these contracts were limited by Congress.

On the other hand, it was generally agreed in critical Congressional circles today that a small Navy order was potentially as effective as a large order, if failure to comply meant that the President could take the plant over. Also that naval contracts ran the gamut from steel ingots to canned beans and shoelaces, and therefore might touch at almost any point in the Nation's economy.

Debate in Prospect

As if to anticipate these arguments, it was pointed out in naval circles that the Navy would not abuse this power because it traditionally favors the industrialist, and has resisted many efforts from the left wing of the New Deal to crack down on industry heavily in planning for war. The Navy has even gone so far in many cases as to safeguard the old "cost-plus" type of contract through various devices to guarantee a good profit to the industrialist, at a time when the trend in Congress has been increasingly to condemn high profits at the expense of the preparedness program.

Moreover, the mere threat of using these powers might serve to make it unnecessary to apply them.

The resistance to the Edison proposal which is anticipated in Congress, however, is aimed not so much at the Navy as at the possibility of a President misusing such extraordinary power or even the threat of it. As a result, a hot debate is anticipated with the outcome very much in doubt.

Labor Opposition Expected

Labor, meanwhile, had made no public comment today, but was expected to be the stiffest opponent of the bill. Any step toward introducing wartime controls in peacetime automatically finds labor ranged against it, because the labor leaders of virtually all groups consider that the Navy and War Departments in time of emergency are going to treat workers as soldiers, breaking laboriously won labor contracts at will, and bearing down on wages for the benefit of the manufacturer.

Wartime legislation which would go much further than the bill submitted by Mr. Edison is known to be held in readiness by the War and Navy Departments. Debate on this bill, therefore, may prove to be something of a dress rehearsal for the arguments for and against the ultimate use of rigorous military power in civilian and industrial affairs in wartime itself.

Mussolini Trains His Hierarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 4—With its foreign policy partially unhitched from the Berlin axis and recast along more popular lines, Italy is now found turning its attention to the home front and to a strenuous campaign aimed at counteracting the growing public apathy for Fascism.

A new college, which Premier Benito Mussolini has opened to train young Fascist leaders who will insure perpetuation of the present regime, is the latest outward sign of this campaign. Its significance lies in the fact that in a country where aristocracy is supposed to be based on leadership and not class, to gain a place among the elite, young Italians must be unalloyed Fascists, hallmarked with the imprint of the "State Mint."

Closer Link to Schools

In the future the Fascist Party is going to have much closer contact with school children of all ages. Under the school charter which is now the basis of the Italian educational system, Fascist Party organizations are officially linked with all schools from kindergartens to universities, and attendance at Party courses is compulsory.

School to Develop Fascist Aristocracy

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 4

Premier Benito Mussolini opened a new school of political preparations yesterday intended to train a Fascist ruling class to perpetuate his regime.

Thirty-four young Fascists, especially selected for their aptitude in totalitarian thought and action, were enrolled. Il Duce did not speak.

To insure perpetuation of Italian Fascism through Fascist teaching during the impressionable age is a long-planned development. But for Party leaders the problem of maintaining enthusiasm for the Party has recently taken on a much more urgent character. There are so many Italians who are no longer at an impressionable age, and the impact of foreign affairs on these has resulted in an alarming increase in Party apathy which at times has come near to open hostility.

In this connection there is a joke which is going the rounds in the manner of "political comment by humor" which is so customary in this part of the world. It goes: "There are three things one must not be in Italy—Jewish in 1938, German in 1939, and Fascist in 1940."

Rumors Freely Circulated

During August and September when feelings naturally ran high, there were persistent rumors circulating in Italy of a coming anti-Fascist revolt.

Just as significant as the presence of the rumors themselves was the fact that they were circulated and that Italians showed themselves not merely willing to talk politics but also to talk the "wrong kind" of politics. This whispering campaign is stated to be due mainly to the unpopularity of the German alliance, and when Italy's neutral position became clear, it faded away.

Shortly after this the Fascist Party suffered a setback when the privileged Blackshirt Militia was openly demoted and incorporated in the regular Army. The Army's power seemed to be growing, and several observers were led to declare the Fascist Party would never again assume supreme executive domination but must in the future be content to share power with the Army, the royal house, and the Vatican.

Italy now seems to be embarking on a period of change during which the power and influence of these various factions probably will be more clearly outlined.

Observers are interested in watching whether public opinion realizes the strength it showed in September. It is considered significant that having adopted a new and more popular foreign policy, the regime is now vociferously demanding "discipline and national solidarity" on the new course.

Apulia No Longer Thirsty—Fascist Feat Feeds the 'Heel'

BRINDISI, Italy (AP) — The world's longest aqueduct system—totaling 993 miles—is the Fascist regime's answer to the water supply problem of nearly 3,000,000 persons who live in Italy's "Heel."

Residents of five southeastern provinces which make up the Department of Puglia, the old Roman region of Apulia, who have been clamoring for more water for ages, now get all they want and more from the other side of the Apennine Mountains. There now is an average of 40 gallons daily for each person.

Bored Through Mountains

Newest units of the system were completed by Fascist engineers late in 1939. They accomplished their purpose by boring through Italy's mountain backbone to bring water which normally would have flowed down the well watered southwestern slopes of the Apennines into the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Adriatic and Ionian Sea side of the mountains.

The water is carried along the upper region by a main canal from which branch off secondary aqueducts. The main aqueduct is 153 miles long, passing through tunnels for 68 miles. Secondary systems run 840 miles.

Italians say their aqueduct extending over the region of Apulia with its 2,667,000 inhabitants is the largest in the world and far outdistances the second largest—the Colgardie Aqueduct in Australia, which extends 351 miles.

In years past, Apulians were compelled to slake their thirst with water from Artesian wells or rainwater. Droughts often cut even this meager supply.

Matteo Renato Imbriani, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, back in 1889 told the Chamber that Apulia was "thirsty for water and for justice." His declaration became a historical one in Italian politics.

Mussolini Pushed Work

Studies of the water shortage problem started in 1860. An Italian company started work on an aqueduct in 1908 but halted operations a few years later because of a controversy with the State. Work was resumed but in 1915 Italy entered the World War and again work was stopped.

The Fascist Government tackled the job under Benito Mussolini in 1922 and the project was steadily pushed to completion in 1939.

Three hundred and fourteen municipal centers and sections are served by the vast waterway, including the ports of Brindisi and Taranto and the more recently constructed port of Bari, an important communications center for the Dalmatian and Albanian coasts.

Who Painted Painted Desert?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winslow, Ariz.

There are more tall stories in Arizona about who painted the Painted Desert than about who dug the Grand Canyon.

One account has it that two prospectors saw a sandstorm blow squarely into an unusually vivid rainbow. The union of sand and moisture particles resulted in instantaneous petrification, with all the bright hues captured in stone. But one could not expect a stone rainbow to stick up in the sky unsupported; so down it tumbled, to be smashed into innumerable pieces. The largest, out of the red band, fell across a canyon and today is famous all over the world as Rainbow Natural Bridge.

The prospectors discovered that when powdered the rainbow fragments make excellent paint. They attempted to put it on the market, but human skepticism was such that they had to give away their supply to Hopi and Navajo Indians. The delighted redskins proceeded to smear it with abandon over the mountains, cliffs, and buttes of their homeland. Thus the Painted Desert was painted.

Indian Legend

Needless to say, this legend is apocryphal. But anyone who has seen the Painted Desert of Northern Arizona will agree that it could not be more chromatic if it were actually painted with rainbows.

Getting down to strict accuracy, there are three Painted Deserts, although most maps indicate only one.

What is a Painted Desert? Will H. Robinston, Arizona author, explains in these simple words: "The Painted Deserts are broken areas where stratified sections of cliffs and buttes show many contrasting colors which, combined with the striking hues of the soil surface, make it a gorgeous spectacle."

In all parts of the world rocks are colored by minerals they contain, often brilliantly. But in moist climates they are usually hidden by mosses, lichens, and larger vegetation. Where the formations are stratified, and the strata are of different colors, and the earth's surface is deeply scarred by erosion, then the human eye is astounded by the polychromatic display exposed. When that display extends to the horizon, it is a sight to arouse the most phlegmatic.

Brilliant Colors

As eroded rock is washed down from higher levels, and the amount of decayed vegetable matter that mingles with it is small, the soil covering becomes as brilliant as the rocks themselves. All the seven primary colors are present, and almost as vivid as in a rainbow. And all possible combinations and gradations thereof, through mauve, amethyst, and magenta.

If the Indians had nothing to do with the tinting of the Painted Deserts, they have drawn therefrom inspiration and materials for the Navajo sand paintings. It is asserted the Indians obtain 100 distinct colors by selecting sands, grinding stones, and combining.

Largest of the three Painted Deserts lies north of the Little Colorado River and east of the Colorado before the main stream turns west to lose itself in the Grand Canyon. Another is north of Winslow on the road to the Hopi Reservation. The third lies east and northeast of Winslow and its southern edge stretches down as far as U. S. Highway 66.

Ernest Douglas

Laws Restricting Sale of Fireworks Bring Sharp Drop in Casualties

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Better control of the sale of fireworks was advocated yesterday by the American Medical Association, which reported 13 fatalities were due directly to the 1939 Fourth of July celebration—five fewer than in 1938.

The Association's annual survey revealed that the total number of injuries attributed to fireworks and other explosives dropped from 7,933 in 1938 to 5,560 last year.

The two principal causes as in 1937 and 1938 were mutilations received by boys or men from homemade explosives and burns suffered by little girls whose dresses caught fire from sparklers or firecrackers.

A new Statewide law banning fireworks in Pennsylvania was given credit for much of the reduction in both fatalities and injuries. Although six fireworks fatalities and 1,702 injuries were recorded in the State in 1938, no fatalities and only 85 injuries were reported last year.

The effect of adequate laws satisfactorily enforced was shown also, the report said, by records of Utah and West Virginia. Following a new Utah law injuries dropped from 18 in 1938 to five. No casualties at all were reported from West Virginia, which had 41 injuries and one fatality in 1938 before passing new legislation.

"Another area of striking improvement," it said, "is St. Louis, which in 1938 recorded 295 injuries and in 1939—with the enactment of an ordinance against fireworks—only 76.

"This may be contrasted with the record of Kansas City, in the same State and with less than half the population of St. Louis, which had 243 injuries in 1939."

The movement to obtain "safe and sensible control" of the sale of fireworks recently received added impetus, an A. M. A. Journal editorial said, when 25 public officials urged the council of state governments to draft a "model law."

It commented that one State alone is "relatively helpless," and that, for example, the effect of a prohibition of the sale of fireworks in New York City was "nullified by the sale in adjacent communities."

Japanese Papers Omit Issues To Save Newsprint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — An agreement has been reached by Japanese newspapers that no evening issues will be published on 12 national holidays a year, due to shortage of newsprint. There is indication that in addition to this, at least, one morning and afternoon issue a month, possibly the third Sunday of each month, will not be printed.

The paper shortage is said to be due in part to insufficient supply of coal to paper manufacturing companies. Japan's coal shortage is having drastic effect upon many industries, as well as causing severe restriction of heat supply to office buildings, homes and railway trains.

Couple's Deportation To Poland Refused

CHICAGO (AP)—Deportation to the Poland of today, a newly conquered and subjugated state, is "inhuman and shocking to the senses," in the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hence, the court ruled Jan. 3 it would refuse to order an alien Chicago couple deported to Poland.

The couple, Stanislaw Boraca and his wife, Agnes, entered the country illegally from Canada 11 years ago. They have a son who is a native of the United States.

Because they were illegal immigrants the Boracas would never be eligible for citizenship. The United States District Attorney's office said the Government would seek to have them deported to Canada.

Judge Holds Up Ruling Which Would Free Kuhn

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles B. McLaughlin, Supreme Court Justice, reserved decision Jan. 3 on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in behalf of Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, convicted last month of grand larceny and forgery.

If granted, the certificate would make it possible for Kuhn to be freed in bail from Sing Sing where he is serving a term of from 2½ to 5 years.

Students Print Trilingual Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The first issue of a three-language magazine, organ of the Pan-American Student Chain, has appeared at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. Entitled the "Pasco," the publication is scheduled to appear four times yearly. Its contents are printed in English, Spanish and French.

The Pan-American Student Chain, organized at William and Mary, has the primary aim of promoting friendship among all students in the Americas. According to the first issues of the magazine, there are 10 active groups in the United States affiliated with the chain and it has approximately 350 members residing in different sections of the Western Hemisphere.

During the coming summer, the chain plans a caravan of 100 motor cars filled with students to Mexico City. The Founder and President of the Chain and Editor of the magazine is Ben F. Crowson, Jr.

Listed among Honorary Vice-Presidents are Ambassadors or Ministers to the United States from Ecuador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Special Groups in Americas to Mark Gains in Arbitration of All Types

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A committee representing various trade, professional and industrial groups with Thomas J. Watson as its chairman has been appointed to further the observance of 1940 as Arbitration Year in the Americas, the American Arbitration Association, on whose board of directors Mr. Watson sits, announced today.

Foremost on the list of observances during the year will be the twentieth anniversary of the first modern arbitration act in America passed by the New York State Legislature in 1920, declaring commercial agreements to arbitrate future disputes binding on all parties to a contract.

Other arbitration birthdays will include the fifteenth anniversary of the passage of the first Federal Arbitration Law, the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the twentieth anniversary of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, fiftieth of the Pan American Union, and the 125th anniversary of peace and friendship between the United States and Canada, maintained and fostered through the use of arbitration.

Among members of the committee, sponsored by the American Arbitration Association and other organizations interested in arbitration, national and international, are James S. Carson, of the Association; Herman G. Brock, of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission; E. L. Bacher, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Alvin E. Dodd, of the American Management Association; Earl Constantine, of the American Trade Executives Association; Henry Heimann, of the National Association of Credit Men; Thomas D. Jolly, of the National Association of Purchasing Agents; Mrs. Frederic Beggs, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Frances Grant, of the Pan-American Women's Association.

Indians Fail to Get Palm Springs Land

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Eighteen Indians lost their attempt Jan. 3 to establish title to 850 acres of land in and adjacent to Palm Springs, fashionable winter resort patronized by the motion picture colony.

In 1927 land allotments were made to 1,000 members of the Agua Caliente group of Mission Indians. All were approved except 18 which were disallowed on the ground that the land involved had become valuable for use as a winter resort in Southern California.

The Trial Court held that the right of selection was not given to Indians under the act, and that the court could not compel the Government to approve actual allotment. Federal Circuit Court upheld the ruling.

In a dissenting opinion Judge Francis Garrecht observed that much of the land in and around Palm Springs now is held by Indians, who rent and lease it to white residents. "This does not meet with the approbation of more opulent residents of the town," he observed.

Thrilling Flourish

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. (AP)—Motorists may have driven their burning cars to the fire station before, but R. L. Elledge did it with an extra flourish.

Racing for the firehouse, Mr. Elledge was forced out of his automobile by the flames and drove the last three blocks standing on the running board.

Fliers Swarming To Florida Meet

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A record-breaking field of amateur and professional fliers swarmed down out of cloudless skies from the North Jan. 4 to participate in the all-American air races and vie for nearly $11,000 in prizes and trophies.

Already 200 racing and amateur sportsman planes have been checked in at race headquarters and officials reserved all available parking space at two huge landing fields for 500 more expected for the aerial carnival, extending from Friday through Sunday.

Most of the flying contingent is expected from the ranks of a mammoth "flivver" armada, now making a leisurely flight southward from Orlando.

Highlighting the three-day program of aerial thrills is the $8,250 Bernarr MacFadden on-to-Maimi trophy race, with 15 speed fliers taking off Friday from New York City, Rochester, Detroit, St. Louis and Houston on a fast cross-country dash here in stock-model craft.

The program also includes numerous minor races, competitive acrobatics singly and in fleets, parachute jumping, precision flying by mass formations and virtually every other sky thriller known to aviation.

Four-Keeled Boat In Hudson River Mud

NEW YORK (AP)—Prof. Walter B. Pitkin's four-keeled "experimenter"—designed to show boat builders something new in hull work and rigging—ended its maiden voyage, wrecked by piercing ice-floes.

The Columbia University professor had planned to use the ship in research work in tropical waters. Cost of the boat was estimated at $100,000. Its four keels were supposed to enable it to ride out the roughest weather in the manner of a Tahiti catamaran.

The "experimenter" was towed by the Coast Guard to Irvington, where ice piled against it and forced it under water into the mud of the river bottom.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

St. Lawrence Seaway: A Vision Is Multiplied

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Our discussion on Congress ended without our getting to one important bill that will probably come up for action even with a presidential election year—that is the mammoth St. Lawrence Seaway-Power Development program. The Canadian Parliament assembles January 25th and observers in the know wouldn't be surprised to see both the Roosevelt Administration and the Mackenzie King Government taking action to get this long-deferred scheme rolling towards completion. President Roosevelt has been pushing hard for this project, but with the Senate, which defeated it once, still a high hurdle."

Question: "Isn't this one of the New Deal ideas to spend money?"

Answer: "No. President Hoover favored it. The truth is the idea has intrigued men for over a century. And that is understandable when we realize the vastness of the project, from a results standpoint. Think of building a seaway for real ocean-going vessels which would run from the Atlantic, up the St. Lawrence River and on through the Great Lakes to the head of Lake Superior—a run of 1,677 miles! Ocean steamers would sail right into the heart of the Midwest. Down would come freight rates while towns and cities along the Lake shores should boom and the farmers should get better prices for their wheat. At least that is the way the advocates of the plan picture it.

"Now combined with this great seaway is a program for harnessing the waters of the St. Lawrence to produce hydroelectric power. Dams are necessary to make electricity by water power. Dams are necessary to build up water depths for an inland seaway. Presto! We combine the functions and make the dams serve a double purpose! Such is the idea back of this Seaway-Hydro-electric plan."

Question: "Since Congress defeated this plan once, why should we expect it to be more ready for approval now?"

Answer: "In 1935 the treaty, drawn up to put this plan into effect, failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate while Canada did not act on it at all. Today there is a different Senate sitting in Washington and many a Democrat sees this project as a fine feather to put into the cap of the Democratic Party, sort of a long-term monument such as was the building of the Panama Canal.

"As to Canada, the picture is very different. In 1935 the Dominion did not need the waterpower that would be developed, and Ontario's Premier Hepburn said so in no uncertain terms. But today Canada is at war. It is building up vast industries to supply Britain with great quantities of war material. Continued expansion of industry could soon exhaust Canada's present power surplus. This one possibility has swung Ontario into line as favoring the project, with Premier Hepburn withdrawing his objections."

Question: "You spoke about this idea being more than a century old. Tell us about the beginnings?"

Answer: "In the 1800's, as the Middle West opened up, exploration followed the waterways, as usual. It early became apparent that nature had provided a vast transport system all the way from Minnesota to the sea which only needed a little dredging here and a few locks there, to do a real job. The first actual survey was ordered by the United States Government in 1835. Herbert Hoover first recommended the seaway program while he was Secretary of Commerce, backing it still as President.

"President Roosevelt early backed it. Then in 1938 Cordell Hull offered a new treaty to Canada, designed to make the project much more attractive to the Dominion."

Question: "I thought there was already a through passage for ships today up the St. Lawrence and into the Great Lakes?"

Answer: "That's true, but the passage is limited to small vessels of less than 14-foot draft, due to shallow points in present system. To make it worth while for ocean shipping the whole seaway must have a depth of at least 27 feet. Even that won't let such ships as the Queen Mary or Manhattan through but it will take care of the majority of ocean-going vessels.

"Much of the route is now deep-water. With the new seaway completed less than 3 per cent of the route would be canal—97 per cent being open water; that is, rivers or lakes. Right now the seaway resembles a series of short railroad lines with no connecting track between them. The map shows this."

Question: "Tell us more about the power angle."

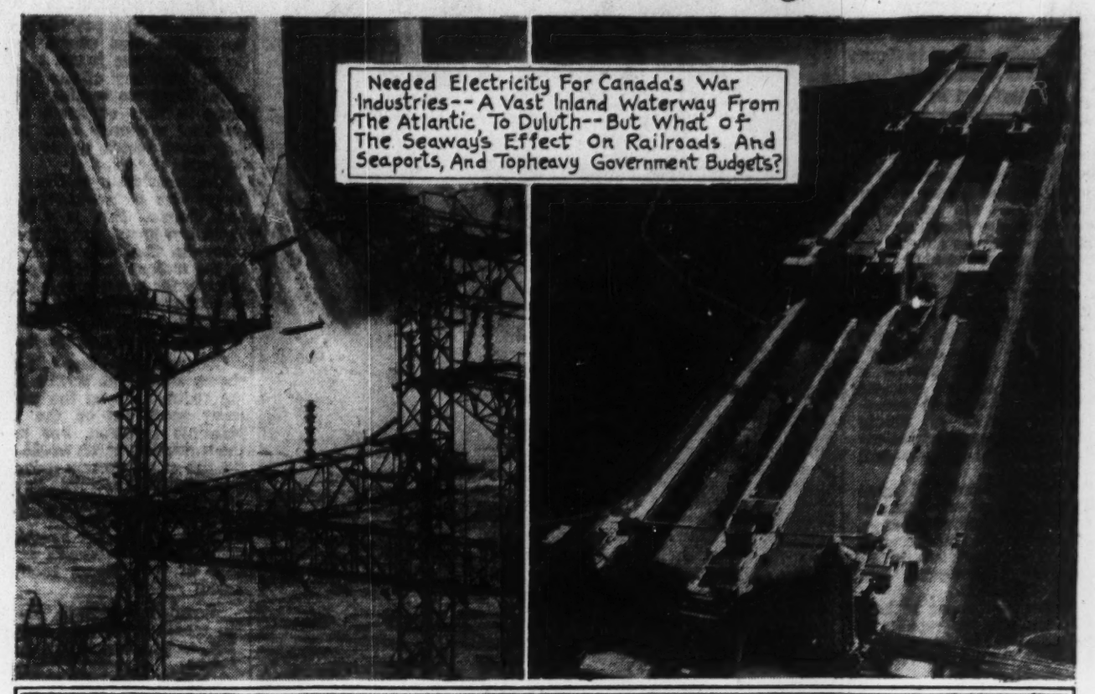
Answer: "That probably interested President Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York and getting very power-minded. He apparently glanced one day at the rapids on the New York-Canadian border, where the boundary runs through the middle of the river, and saw possibilities.

"If the two governments cooperated in building dams at the end of each set of rapids and erected power stations on each dam the water backed up by the dams would create lakes, thus eliminating the rapids. Now include locks in these dams and those same lakes, freed of rapids, would be ideal for shipping. Naturally any such dual capacity is fascinating to contemplate."

Question: "What are some of the arguments pro and con on this seaway project?"

Answer: "We have asked our guest speaker, William Stringer, writer on Canadian-American affairs for the Monitor, to answer that question—on Page 311."

America in the Remaking


Needed Electricity For Canada's War Industries--A Vast Inland Waterway From The Atlantic To Duluth--But What of The Seaway's Effect On Railroads And Seaports, And Topheavy Government Budgets?
U.S. Would Deepen St. Mary's River Here, Improve Locks At Sault Ste. Marie.
U.S. And Canada Jointly Would Build Dams And Hydroelectric Plants At International Rapids, And Divide The 2,200,000 H.P. Between Them.
CANADA
Canada Already Has Completed The Welland Canal Around Niagara Falls.
L. Superior
Duluth
Lake Huron
L. Michigan
Chicago
L. Ontario
Niagara Falls
Lake Erie
UNITED STATES
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
Montreal
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Boston
New York
Miles
0 100 200 300
Canada Would By-Pass The Lachine Rapids By Canal.
U.S. Would Deepen Further The St. Clair River And The Detroit River.
More Hydroelectric Power Would Be Generated Here.
Steps Required To Complete St. Lawrence Seaway-Power Project.
LENZ

Roberts; American Airlines; By a Staff Artist

What Nature Left Undone Man Dreams of Finishing

Top left: Glimpses of flowing hydroelectric power when in water and on wire. Top right: A bird's-eye view of the locks at St. Catharines, Ontario. Bottom: Map showing Midwest's prospective watery highway to the sea. This grandiose seaway, still in the blueprint stage, never fails to enchant man's imagination.

Pros and Cons of the St. Lawrence Project

By William H. Stringer

Behind the scenes at Washington and Ottawa, officials have been polishing up the clauses of the St. Lawrence Seaway Power Development treaty, readying it perhaps for hoped-for ratification in the American Congress and the Canadian Parliament. After many defeats and delays, the big push may be on. The possibility already has focussed North America's attention on the merits and demerits of the breath-taking project.

At Washington, President Roosevelt has just elevated Commissioner Leland Olds to the Chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission, six months before the former chairman's term was due to expire. Mr. Olds was Mr. Roosevelt's power adviser when he was Governor of New York State, and knows as much about the St. Lawrence as any official in Washington. Put two and two together, and—well, the President met his first major Congressional defeat on this measure, and he's not one to surrender easily.

In Canada busy industrialists, their plants crammed with war orders, see merit and plenty of it in the power stations which the St. Lawrence program calls for: Premier Hepburn has given Ontario's conditional assent to the program. Across the line in Quebec, a Liberal Ministry friendly to Prime Minister King who is friendly to the project, has come to power.

Canada at War

Yet canny Scotch wisdom may lead Canada to ratify only a modified St. Lawrence program. Canada is going slow with big wartime expansions and expenses. It has no wish to repeat the depression, caused by over-expansion, which followed 1918. The Dominion, primarily concerned with a possible power shortage, may wish to let the rest of the seaway program ride anchor for now.

In the United States, the power angle appeals strongly to President Roosevelt. Apparently he still would like to see St. Lawrence-generated power distributed in New York State by a state power agency—as he once planned at Albany. Thus he could set up a government power yardstick in the Northeast, akin to but on a smaller scale than the South's TVA.

Beyond the power question, the same arguments that rang out in 1934 against the program, are being advanced. In both Canada and the United States, the railways make perhaps the biggest case against the seaway. The Dominion's government-owned Canadian National Railway loses something like a million dollars a week. Outspoken Premier Hepburn put the point neatly in 1938 when he advised Ottaway to solve the problem of railway deficits before building something which would take traffic away from the railroads. United States lines in the northern tier of states, a few of them tottering close to bankruptcy, make the same argument.

Seaports Complain

Seaport interests from Montreal and on down the Atlantic seaboard, also have a complaint about competition. If ocean vessels are to carry the Midwest's goods straight to Europe, without transhipment, Boston and New York will lose out on commerce bound for foreign shores, and stagnate as seaports—so the argument runs. Montreal fears for its status as a grain port.

Chicago is not sure just how it stands. It wouldn't mind being on a deep-draft route to the Atlantic, but it also dreams of a seaway southward via the Mississippi to the Gulf, and there is actually an engineering question as to whether or not there's enough surplus water in the Great Lakes to supply both seaways.

"But why not build an all-United States seaway?" some New York State interests have asked. This would make use of the New York State Barge Canal and the Hudson River, instead of the St. Lawrence, and would reach the sea at New York City. Well, the expense involved and the fact that much of the traffic would be within canal banks and slowed down by locks, instead of riding on the broad St. Lawrence, has helped to defeat this proposal. And the nationalistic argument for an "all-American" waterway grows dim in the light of present good-neighborliness.

Closed by Ice

Perhaps the most serious physical drawback to the seaway is the fact that it would be frozen up four to five months of the year, nice perhaps for skating but not much else. However, European ports manage to carry on under like difficulties, and advocates of the St. Lawrence seaway argue that the railroads would benefit during their own slack seasons, because winter haulage would be turned over to them from the seaway.

Nearly every new business or enterprise treads on the toes of some established concern or interest. But a new undertaking also usually produces new employment, new activity, new wealth. The St. Lawrence seaway, its advocates contend, would help develop a great inland Empire in North America. It would stir new life into cities and towns bordering the Great Lakes, bring cheap water transportation to the aid of Midwest industries and agriculture, and enable Canadian and American grain farmers to compete more evenly with cheaply-produced foreign wheat. Indeed, the Republicans in 1928 offered the seaway as part of their program to aid American Midwest agriculture.

Doubtless, however, the seaway for a time would cut into the business of the already shaky railroads and take transhipment trade away from Atlantic seaports. To be considered today by the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament, and by the respective peoples, are the questions:

Will the advantages claimed for the seaway really materialize?

If so, will they outweigh the objections raised?

And, should the respective governments, already burdened with war and defense costs, take on this added expense at the present time?

Traveling Down America's East-West Waterway

Let's travel down the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, from Superior to the sea. How shall we go, by birch-bark canoe, or modern Lakes steamer?

We can start from Fort William or Port Arthur. Take your choice; they are twin Canadian ports, twin Lakes terminals for twin Canadian railroads. Or there's Duluth and Superior, twin United States terminals. Note the lake freighters at the docks, long ships with the pilot house at one end, the funnel at the other and—vast cargo space between. They're loading with wheat that's bound for Montreal and then Europe. And lumber, and flour, and ores.

Down the Lakes

We travel across Lake Superior, largest body of fresh water in the world, clear, deep, cold, fed by 200 swift rivers.

Our boat skips Lake Michigan and Chicago, because we're taking the direct, shortest route through the Lakes. We move into Lake Huron with the current, through St. Mary's River, or we can use the Sault Ste. Marie locks. Huron—named for the Huron Indian missions founded on its banks; called by Samuel de Champlain "La Mer Douce," meaning fresh water sea. A beautiful lake this, with its islands and its extra peninsula of water, Georgian Bay, a nice place for summer vacations.

And now, on through Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River into Lake Erie, most southerly of the Great Lakes. At Lake St. Clair we see, on our right, the towering buildings of modern Detroit.

Niagara Falls

We move on. Lake Erie is connected by canals with the Hudson and the Ohio Rivers, but we use the Welland Canal (Canada's fourth dredging of it) to take us around Niagara Falls. That's certainly better than going over in a barrel. And suddenly, having avoided the Whirlpool Rapids near the old Honeymoon Bridge, we're in Lake Ontario. South lies New York State and its dairy and produce farms, and cities. North is Ontario's best farming country, and in one rich corner, the fruit-growing "Niagara Peninsula."

Suddenly there are islands ahead, and we pass through them, still following the current, into the grand St. Lawrence. What a wealth of romance, and colonization, and economics is bound up with this mighty stream!

We pass through the Thousand Islands (there are more than a thousand of them in this resort region). Here and there we may see two islets side by side; someone has put a Canadian flag on one and an American flag on the other—inspiring evidence of the internationalism of this waterway!

International Rapids

Next come the "International Rapids"—quickest water in the world to be navigated by steamships. The freighters pass around the eight sets of rapids by canals. At Beauharnois we see a dam and hydroelectric plants. We pass Montreal—Quebec—and the St. Lawrence is flowing through level French Canadian farmlands. Now it has become a tidal river, with a daily rise of 16 feet. Now we pass Father Point; now we are entering the misty Gulf of St. Lawrence. And there before us, 1,600 miles from where we started, lies the broad Atlantic! **W. H. S.**

Thumbnail Sketch

Length: 1,677 miles from head of Lakes to Father Point (where St. Lawrence joins the Atlantic).

Voyage time: 5 1-2 days on average.

Depth: 27 feet at all points.

Power: about 5,000,000 horse power could be developed.

Season: St. Lawrence open about 226 days, from April 26 to Dec. 9.

Cost: About $550,000,000.

Construction time: 7 to 8 years.

International project: 670 miles in U. S. waters; 480 miles in Canadian waters; 66 miles on the boundary.

Navigable for:

Bremen?	No.
Lurline?	No.
Eastern Steamship Acadia?	Yes.
U. S. coastwise ships?	Yes.
Ocean freighters?	Yes.
Big battleships?	No.

It's Been Talked About

Probably no American waterway project (including the Panama Canal) ever received such continuous study as has been given the St. Lawrence Great Lakes seaway proposal.

This table tells:

1835—First United States surveys for a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the ocean.

1895—First International Waterways Commission set up.

1909—International Joint Commission (Canada and U. S.) set up.

1921—Joint Commission report on St. Lawrence Waterway rendered.

1926—Joint Board of U. S. and Canadian engineers rendered report.

1928—Republican Party platform in U. S. advocated seaway.
Democratic Presidential candidate Alfred E. Smith promised to re-examine seaway proposal.

1932—St. Lawrence seaway treaty drawn up.

1934—St. Lawrence seaway treaty defeated by U. S. Senate.

1938—Secretary Hull sends new treaty draft to Canada.

Read On—

Books

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway—by Tom Ireland, Putnam's, New York, 1934.
Some 200 pages of explanations about, and arguments for, the seaway.

Conference on Canadian-American Affairs—Ginn & Co. 1935.
Address (p. 160) by Mr. Lesslie R. Thomson, Consulting Engineer, Montreal, discussing the whole project—in a favorable light.

Econmic Aspects of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Channel—by R. S. McElwee and A. H. Ritter, New York, 1921.

The St. Lawrence Deep Waterway: A Canadian Appraisal—Toronto, 1935.

Magazines

The Sea Is at Our Door—by D. M. Le Bourdais, Canadian Magazine, October, 1938.

What of the Seaway—Rotarian Magazine, March, 1939.

From the Great Lakes to the Sea—by R. G. Sucher, Current History, August, 1935.

Navigation and the Seaway—by D. D. Calvin, Queen's Quarterly No. I. 1937.

Wide Social Reforms Inaugurated in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA—An ambitious program of social reforms has been drawn up by the new Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs.

Formation of this Ministry was one of the most interesting innovations introduced by Aly Maher Pasha's Government. Its program covers reforms among all classes, but especially among the fellaheen or the agricultural community.

In spite of its formation in the middle of the official financial year without a budget or any credits and at a time when all departmental expenditures, with the exception of that of the Ministry of National Defense, were being drastically cut down, a beginning has been made with appointment of Abdel Salam el Shazly Pasha as Minister of Social Affairs.

Re-organization of various departments—the Prisons and Reformatories, the Labor Bureau, the Waifs and Strays, the Co-operative Societies, the Rural Health Department, with their personnel, has involved a big undertaking. Yet the task already has been begun.

Two model villages are being constructed at Shatanouf (originally "Château Neuf") and Managed, some 30 miles to the northwest and northeast respectively, of Cairo. Systematic village inspection has been inaugurated with a nucleus staff of two men and two women specially selected for their interest in welfare work. A scheme of village education in which children would be given daily schooling in elementary subjects, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, is being studied.

Here Shazly Pasha emphasized that his policy is to stop the drift of population from country to town that has been setting in during the last 30 years. He proposes to do it by raising gradually the prestige of the fellaheen who actually constitute about 80 per cent of Egypt's 16,000,000. The villages, he says, can be made more attractive by better housing conditions and improved means of communication, by the radio and cinema, and later on by encouraging sports and physical culture centers. He is also studying the development of village councils which will be given gradually such control over their local affairs, such as schools, roads, canals, drains, etc., as to become nurseries in the art of self-government.

Existing Benevolent Societies are also to come under the supervision of the new Ministry in order to correct as far as possible abuses which have from time to time been experienced in the disposal of their funds. Further, the Ministry has opened under its direct control an official Benevolent Fund to which contributions are invited, having the support of the Moslem religious authorities who have issued a "Fetwa," or canon, recommending that the tithes which are expected of devout Moslems should be given to this fund.

Regulation of public betting is also under consideration.

Naturally, city conditions demand Shazly Pasha's attention as well as rural, seeing that labor and social questions, black-coat unemployment, inspection of foodstuffs, development of industrial zones and housing schemes are serious problems. His Ministry has even been approached on the subject of introducing stricter regulations in respect to divorce. So wide is the scope of this new Ministry and so great is Shazly Pasha's enthusiasm that one is apt to wonder how all or the greater part of these schemes will be dealt with in the near future. The answer is perhaps to be found in the Minister's own remark, "Our business is mainly to help those who cannot help themselves."

Abdel Salam el Shazly Pasha
Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs.

New Poland Breaks With Old

ANGERS, France, Jan. 4 (AP)—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of Poland's Government in exile, yesterday broke sharply with the last Warsaw Government, charging that "irreparable negligence" caused Poland's defeat by Germany.

Addressing his ministers in an exchange of New Year's greetings, General Sikorski said that "the guilty will be judged by history and by the Nation," apparently referring to Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, former Polish Commander-in-Chief, and the last Government in Warsaw.

Denouncing the previous "regimes of favor," the Premier charged that they failed "both in the domain of military preparations and in the purely political and economic domain."

He urged his ministers to "profit by the most grievous events of our history has ever known to avoid new errors."

Czechs Arrested

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Additional reports of arrests in Bohemia and Moravia have raised to nearly 1,000 the number of former Czechoslovakian citizens who have been taken into custory by the German Secret Police.

This number, it is reported, is almost entirely composed of former Czechoslovak Army officers. Two journalists, and several officials of the Skoda munitions works were reported arrested in the Protectorate.

The wholesale arrests in Bohemia and Moravia were said to have taken place Dec. 17-23, but were not made known at the time. Berlin authorities denied the arrests vigorously.

Most of those arrested were charged with suspicion of conspiring against Germany.

The Skoda officials were suspected of stealing plans for the manufacture of munitions, some sources said.

Religious Instruction In Maryland School

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—A limited, non-sectarian experiment in public school religious education was sanctioned Jan. 3 by the Anne Arundel County Board of Education under a new State law granting boards discretionary power to add religious instruction to school curricula.

Children of Linthicum Heights school will be excused from classes for the religious instruction period in a near by church. The Board stipulated that the school's Parent-Teachers Association approve the plan, and that classes be held outside the school.

Wonders of Research: Atom Rays

Radio waves emanate from all molecules, by proof of vacuum experiment.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Sciences Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. I. I. Rabi of Columbia, who received the prize of $1,000 given annually by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to the author of a noteworthy paper presented at the winter meeting, has long been studying the electromagnetic radiation of atoms in widely separated regions of the spectrum; and last week he was able to present proof that all atoms and molecules transmit radio waves of various frequencies.

The receiving set which he has devised to detect these waves is a radio frequency spectroscope, which does the same thing for cool non-glowing matter that the spectroscope does when analysing the light from burning matter.

In the experiments, a stream of neutral atoms in the form of a narrow ribbon moves through a high vacuum, so that atoms suffer no collisions with one another or with atoms of a different species. Their speed is just the speed of their natural thermal motion. This stream of atoms passes by two magnets successivly in which they are deflected first in one way and then in the opposite direction, and finally impinges on a detecting device which measures the number of atoms which arrive per second. In the space between these two magnets the atoms are subjected to the action of radio waves. When the wave length of the radio waves corresponds to the energy difference between two of the possible atomic states, the atom passes from one of these states to the other. It thereupon undergoes a change in magnetic properties. As a result, it no longer pursues the same path, when it passes by the second magnet, as it would have without this change, and no longer strikes the detector. The effect of the radio waves is thus observed as a decrease in the number of atoms which arrive at the detector.

* * *

Reclaiming Ice Fields

Helpful hints to Canada, Alaska, Soviet Russia and Little America for reclaiming barren ice lands, were contained in a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by H. Landsberg of Pennsylvania State College. His researches show that snow and ice reflect as much as 90 per cent of the energy received from the sun. Covering snow and ice with a very thin layer of fine coal dust results in a surface reflecting less than 10 per cent of the solar energy. That means 90 per cent is absorbed and changed into heat, which results in fast melting.

Vast territories on the surface of the earth are covered permanently by glaciers. The incident solar energy is reflected. The glacier at the upper end of a valley is locally the breeding ground of cold air that affects the lower parts of the valley. On a large scale the polar regions are the source regions of cold air masses influencing weather and climate of the moderate latitudes. Profound influences on the climate could be expected if it were possible to change the albedo (reflecting power) of such areas.

At a time when men are wrangling for territory, one might well ask the question whether it would not be worth while to recover some land from the "eternal" icefields, he said. Some application might also be found in highway and sidewalk safety. Sand is commonly used to reduce skidding on icy roads, and an additional cover of dark dust could help melt the ice more rapidly during daylight.

* * *

Getting Along

Statistical investigations of the feminine and masculine points of view on behavior, conducted by Dr. T. M. Carter, head of the department of education at Albion College, have turned up surprising comparisons. Many who scoll at social customs nevertheless insist on having these customs observed, he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "A person may lose social status, an opportunity for a position, or friends," he noted, "by failure to conform to customs of fellowship behavior."

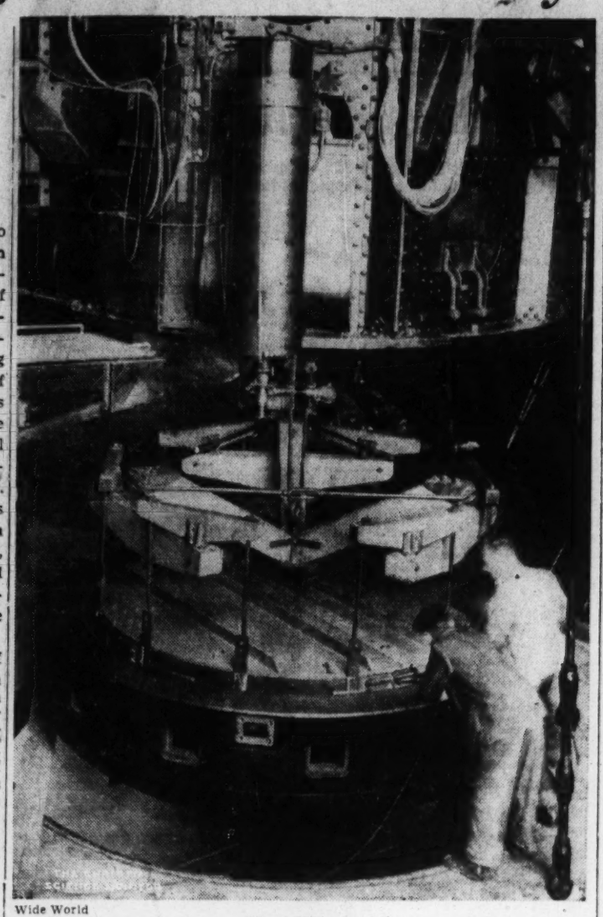
Dr. Carter sought in his questioning of various groups of men and women to obtain real attitudes rather than responses indicating willingness to abide by what is generally considered acceptable. Two lists of behavior were compiled, one for men and one for women, containing some 180 questions. On some items agreement was fairly good; on some it was not so good.

A person who can take the opposite side in an argument without becoming disagreeable possesses a virtue which is markedly more highly approved by men than by women. Women put a small premium on this asset.

Men and women disapprove about equally the person who borrows money frequently. Men take the same attitude toward a woman who is unable to balance her budget from day to day.

When it comes to keeping a house in order men seem to approve it more than do the women, regardless of whose quarters are concerned. "We had always supposed the reverse," said Dr. Carter. "It may be because the woman estimates the benefit of orderliness in terms of what it costs to obtain it.

"In general, women are more careful in expressing their attitudes than are men. They are less reserved and more vigorous in their approvals and disapprovals."



Wide World

New Face

Mirror of Hooker 100-inch reflecting telescope on Mt. Wilson, Pasadena, Calif., takes fresh coating by electric deposit of aluminum. Glass lies in case from which air is exhausted.

Göring Assumes Full Control Of Germany's War Economy

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring has decided to take the supreme direction of the entire war industry into his own hands, it was announced today.

The avowed purpose is to bring about the greatest concentration and unification of everything that concerns Germany's economic policy during the war.

Marshal Göring, who is Reichsführer Hitler's official heir, thus becomes the "supreme war-economic authority." Since October, 1936, he has been Director of the four-year economic plan.

All chief offices of the Nation having to do with war-economic policy are united in a general council under Marshal Göring's presidency.

By this measure, it was stated, the "absolutely essential co-operation is to be insured."

Marshal Göring's right-hand man, Paul Körner, States Secretary of the Prussian State Ministry, has been appointed his deputy.

Writing in "The Four-Year Plan," Herr Körner points out that transition of the highly developed German economy from peace to war was accomplished without friction. To meet the British blockade by superior moves on the chessboard of war, German economic policy must be adapted to new possibilities, Herr Körner wrote.

Three basic conditions must be fulfilled, Herr Körner held:

"First, clear authority to give orders and the most rigid authority for the direction of the entire war economy.

"Second, closest co-operation of all offices having to do with questions of war economy.

"Third, discipline and understanding co-operation by the entire people."

Herr Körner said Marshal Göring would utilize existing ministries as well as tried and trusted institutions of the Four-Year Plan for economic self-sufficiency. Under the scheme envisaged, Germany, according to Körner, will be able to meet fully all economic tasks arising even in the event the war lasts a long time.

The new order of things in no wise interferes with the functions of the Ministerial Council for the defense of the Reich, Herr Körner pointed out.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc., (25.4m) 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m), 6.04mc. (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc., (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.13mc. (25.6m.), 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Dog to 'Preside' On Candy Throne

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—From a chocolate candy throne, Nightingale's General Jackson, Jr., a pointer dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Holliday of Indianapolis' fashionable Sunset Lane, will "preside" over a birthday dinner in his honor Jan. 4 at the Indianapolis Country Club.

It is the dog's seventeenth birthday but it isn't his first party. The Hollidays have been giving parties for their pet "for years," but Mrs. Holliday said: "It's just an excuse to have a party."

Nightingale's General Jackson will be the only dog at the affair, the rest of the guests being friends of the Hollidays. They were invited to come dressed just as they were when they received invitations.

Finch Resigns Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—John Wellington Finch resigned Jan. 2 as Director of the Bureau of Mines. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said that Mr. Finch, a native of Lebanon, N. Y., resigned to resume practice as a mining engineer. He asked to be relieved of duty effective Jan. 31. President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Finch on Aug. 23, 1934, on Mr. Ickes' recommendation.

Blockade Halts 10 Nazi Ships

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Ten German ships were halted by French naval patrols during the week ending Dec. 31, with interception of 27,000 tons of merchandise, the Blockade Ministry announced yesterday.

This brought the total number of vessels intercepted by the French since the beginning of the war to 227, and the tonnage to 429,000 tons.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 4 (AP)—A prize court writ disclosed yesterday that British contraband control authorities have seized 13,000 feet of pure nickel tubing aboard the American Export Lines steamer Executive.

The writ notified the owners, who are engaged in the Mediterranean trade, that prize court action is being taken, but gave no details of the seizure or to whom the goods were consigned.

At the same time it was announced that the American Export liner Excalibur, which was detained Dec. 29 while 90 cases of rubber were seized, had been released and was proceeding eastward.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—An announcement by the Ministry of Economic Warfare today declared that "certain firms of neutral countries" were lending themselves to a scheme to disguise German goods as neutral to defeat the British export blockade. The countries were not named.

The Ministry said a number of cargoes were being detained already.

The British contraband control during the first 17 weeks of the war, the Ministry said, seized 537,000 tons of goods. The French detained 429,000 tons.

During the week of Dec. 12-20 the British seized 800 tons of contraband and examined 122 ships, four from the United States.

Sink Own Ships

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Two Australian engineers arriving here yesterday related that a chain of at least 20 ships of 10,000 tons each had been sunk in the channels of the British naval base at Scapa Flow to block the entrance to the base.

The engineers, Frank Davies and John K. Newton, said they helped scuttle their own ship, but they did not disclose its name.

They arrived on the Cunard-White Star liner Georgic.

Running Blockade

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 4 (AP)—Two German freighters, the 615-ton Quito and the 613-ton Bogota, sailed from this port at midnight and were reported ready to try to run the British blockade to reach a German port.

Both freighters anchored here after the outbreak of the European war. The Quito carries a crew of 21 commanded by Max Schneider, and the Bogota a crew of 23 commanded by Alfred Moller.

Tanker Grounded

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 4 (AP)—The 2,239-ton Greek tanker Motorina ran aground off the Island of Chios yesterday and is considered a total loss.

"Ski Clothes
and Where to Wear Them"

This is the title of our just-published booklet which not only describes our collection of expertly designed Ski Apparel, but also contains a Ski Train Time Table prepared in collaboration with the New York Central Railroad. You may secure your copy at any of our shops, or by dropping us a postcard, or at the Ski Bureau at Grand Central Station.

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OUR new booklet, "Planning an Estate," deals with the conservation and administration of an estate up to $120,000 in total value, pointing out particularly how the maximum saving in death and gift taxes may be effected through careful planning. Many of the suggestions made may, with modifications and additions according to circumstances involved, be applicable to substantially larger estates.

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President Roosevelt Transmits Annual Budget Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress:

I transmit herewith the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

Estimated expenditures at $8,424,000,000 are down $675,000,000 from the fiscal year 1940. Estimated normal receipts at $5,548,000,000 are up $382,000,000 from the fiscal year 1940. Recovery of excess capital funds from Government corporations is estimated at $700,000,000. The net deficit is estimated at $2,176,000,000 as compared with an estimated $3,933,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940. If the tax recommendations totaling $460,000,000 herein made are adopted, the deficit will be further decreased to $1,716,000,000.

Appropriations, excluding those for debt retirement, as distinguished from actual expenditures, are estimated at $8,101,000,000, as contrasted with $8,889,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940.

Review of Fiscal Policy

The budget of the United States Government is a statement that reflects in money terms what the Government does for the people and what the people contribute to the Government.

In these figures over a course of years are mirrored the changing attitudes of the people toward the growing needs which they expect their Government to meet. The relatively low and constant level of expenditures throughout the nineteen-twenties accurately reflected the relatively minor role played by the Government in those year.

The substantial increase in the past decade is a reflection of the degree to which the country, in response to changing economic and international conditions and changing attitudes, has turned to the Government to meet social needs recognized by our citizenship. Nowhere are our democratic processes so faithfully depicted.

In the early thirties—prior to 1933—fiscal policy was exceedingly simple in theory and extraordinarily disastrous in practice. It consisted in trying to keep expenditures as low as possible in the face of shrinking national income. Persistence in this attempt came near to bankrupting both our people and our Government.

Following 1933, the fiscal policy of the Government was more realistically adapted to the needs of the people. All about were idle men, idle factories, and idle funds, and yet the people were in desperate need of more goods than they had the purchasing power to acquire. The Government deliberately set itself to correct these conditions by borrowing idle funds to put idle men and idle factories to work.

National Income Up

The deliberate use of Government funds and of Government credit to energize private enterprise—to pour purchasing power in the hands of those who urgently needed it and to create a demand for the products of factory and farm—had a profound effect both on Government and private incomes. The national income in four years rose 69 per cent, from $42,000,000,000 in 1933 to $72,000,000,000 in 1937, the largest absolute rise for any four-year period in our history, not even excepting the rise during the World War. Tax revenues rose from $2,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933 to over $5,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1937, primarily because the people had more income out of which to pay taxes. The people paid $3,000,000,000 more in taxes but they had nearly 10 times more than that, or $30,000,000,000 to spend on other things. This statement deserves a headline.

Rapid progress was made toward a balanced budget. By the calendar year 1937 excess of Government cash outgo over Government cash income had dropped to $331,000,000.

Unfortunately, just at the time when it seemed that the Federal Government would be able safely to balance its budget on the basis of a national income of approximately $75,000,000,000, maladjustments in the economic system began to appear and caused a recession in economic activity. The recession was due in the main from overoptimism which led the Government to curtail its net expenditures too sharply for consumers' purchasing power to keep pace. A large volume of unsold goods piled up.

If the recession were not to feed on itself and become another depression, the buying power of the people, which constitutes the market for the products of industry and agriculture, had to be maintained. To this end, in the spring of 1938, I recommended a further use of Government credit and the Congress acted on my recommendation.

Policy Found Sound

The soundness of this realistic approach to a fiscal policy related to economic need was again strikingly demonstrated. In place of the $42,000,000,000 decline in national income that occurred from 1929 to 1932, the decline from 1937 to 1938 scarcely exceeded $8,000,000,000. In place of a four-year period of liquidation and deflation, productive activity turned up within nine months. By 1939, in terms of dollars, the national income closely approached, and, in terms of real production and consumption, making allowance for the lower level of prices, was equal to that of 1937.

The experience of 1938-1939 should remove any doubt as to the effectiveness of a fiscal policy related to economic need. The wise exercise of such a fiscal policy imposes grave responsibility on the Government. Government must have the wisdom to use its credit to sustain economic activity in periods of economic recession and the courage to withhold it and retire debt in periods of economic prosperity. And let us not forget that the withholding of Government credits in time of need for political advantage is no less reprehensible than its profligate use at any time.

In arpoaching the budget for the fiscal year 1941, I have sought, as in the past, to relate fiscal policy to probable economic necessities. As the budget is being prepared we are achieving the highest levels of production and consumption in our history. The extent to which recovery has progressed, and the degree to which speculation and price increases have, on the whole, been kept in check, have made it possible for us to consider a substantial lessening of Government expenditures on activities not immediately essential for national defense.

Employment Still Lags

On the other hand, employment still lags considerably below the levels of 1929. Many of our younger workers have not found employment, and many others have been displaced by the machine. We must not only guard the gains we have made, but we must press on to attain full employment for those who have been displaced by machines as well as for the 5,000,000 net addition to the labor force since 1929. We must, therefore, avoid the danger of too drastic or too sudden a curtailment of Government support.

Against this background of aims, substantially but not fully attained, I propose in the field of fiscal policy that we adopt the following course: We should count upon a natural increase in receipts from current taxes and a decrease in emergency expenditures, and we should try to offset the unavoidable increase in expenditures for national defense by special tax receipts, and thus hope to secure, for the overall picture, a gradual tapering off, rather than an abrupt cessation, of the deficit.

In the proposed budget I have tried to interpret the wishes of our people. They want to strengthen our national defenses and are prepared to pay additional taxes for this purpose. They wish to attain, if possible, an over-all decrease in expenditures. They would like to see a reduction in the deficit but not of a magnitude that would imperil the progress of recovery.

Budget Summary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The official "budget summary," presenting in tabular form President Roosevelt's financial estimates to Congress, follows:

General and Special Accounts	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1941	Estimated, Fiscal Year 1940	Actual, Fiscal Year 1939
I—Receipts:			
1. Revenues			
Internal revenue	$5,649,610,000	$5,142,345,000	$5,161,220,846.63
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	6,750,000	4,950,000	.....
Customs	273,000,000	283,000,000	318,837,311.27
Miscellaneous revenues	169,507,421	167,783,436	144,542,134.01
Total, revenues	6,098,867,421	5,598,078,436	5,624,600,291.91
2. Realization upon assets	51,892,579	105,716,564	43,223,333.68
Total, receipts	6,150,760,000	5,703,795,000	5,667,823,625.59
Deduct:			
(1) Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	602,800,000	.....	.....
(2) For purposes of comparison, net transfers to old-age reserve account (trust fund)	.....	537,355,000	503,000,000.00
Net receipts	5,547,960,000	5,166,440,000	5,164,823,625.59
II—Expenditures:			
1. Legislative, judicial, & executive	37,592,400	35,443,840	33,858,604.54
2. Civil departments and agencies	953,239,610	963,516,295	915,669,840.65
3. General public works program	641,281,300	687,894,400	505,132,399.96
4. National defense	1,539,445,160	1,359,488,088	1,139,878,686.77
5. Veterans' pensions and benefits	360,669,500	550,379,400	550,478,175.52
6. Aids to agriculture	903,785,000	1,316,841,518	1,043,424,838.94
7. Aids to youth	308,000,000	380,000,000	368,488,284.07
8. Social security	436,677,000	378,378,000	347,257,317.86
9. Work relief	122,750,000	1,809,923,400	2,612,299,052.86
10. Refunds	71,011,900	69,015,000	67,860,403.05
11. Interest on the public debt	1,100,000,000	1,050,000,000	940,539,763.50
12. Transfers to trust accounts	225,215,000	208,703,400	182,204,012.82
13. Supplemental items:			
General	100,000,000	100,000,000	.....
Relief	1,125,000,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	8,123,866,870	8,939,383,341	8,707,091,580.54
14 Emergency national defense	300,324,700	159,870,300	.....
Total, expenditures (excluding debt retirement)	8,424,191,570	9,099,253,641	8,707,091,580.54
Excess of expenditures	2,876,231,570	3,932,813,641	3,542,267,954.95
Less: Return of surplus funds from Government corporations	700,000,000	.....	.....
III—Net deficit:	2,176,231,570	3,932,813,641	3,542,267,954.95
IV—Debt retirement:	100,000,000	100,000,000	58,246,450.00
V—Gross deficit:	2,276,231,570	4,032,813,641	3,600,514,404.95
VI—Means of financing deficit:			
1. New taxes	460,000,000	.....	.....
2. Net decrease in working balance on general and special account	.....	1,150,000,000	261,978,553.84
3. Borrowings:			
Replacing debt retirement	100,000,000	100,000,000	58,246,450.00
Increasing the public debt	1,716,231,570	2,782,813,641	3,280,289,401.11
Total, means of financing	2,276,231,570	4,032,813,641	3,600,514,404.95

Note: Recent amendments to the Social Security Act created the "Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund" to which was transferred, on Jan. 1, 1940, the balance to the credit of the old-age reserve account. For 1941 and subsequent years an amount equivalent to 100 per cent of the taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, less administrative expenses, is appropriated directly to the trust fund. In order to show comparable expenditure figures for the three years in the above summary, net expenditures under the old-age reserve account of $537,355,000 in 1940 and $503,000,000 in 1939 have been eliminated. These items, which represented transfers to the trust account, are still included in the trust account statements.

Expenditures

To translate the consideration of the budget from forensics to national needs, I submit a summary for the fiscal year 1941 of approximate expenditures required to meet these needs:

National defense, $1,800,000,000.

Work relief programs, $1,300,000,000.

Agricultural programs, $900,000,000.

Public works and investments, $1,100,000,000.

Pensions, retirements, and assistance, $1,200,000,000.

Interest on the public debt, $1,100,000,000.

Regular operating, $1,000,000,000

Total $8,400,000,000

This table presents in a simple form which any layman can understand, the principal divisions into which Government expenditures fall. I constantly marvel at the glib generalities to the effect that if one has but the will to do so anybody can reduce Government expenditures by vast sums sufficient immediately to "balance the budget." It costs nothing to make such statements and they can be decorated to fit into the applause of many audiences.

But it is the old, old story of the man who loves to utter generalities and changes the subject abruptly when he is pinned down to hard facts.

In these headings, for example, I do not believe that the majority of the people in this country want to reduce the budgeted estimate of $1,800,000,000 for national defense. This is an increase, of course, over the current year, but it is far less than many experts on national defense think should be spent, though it is, in my judgment, a sufficient amount for the coming year.

I do not believe that the majority of the people in this country want to see the work relief programs for the coming year reduced below $1,300,000,000. This sum, in itself, covering the activities of the Work Projects Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and grants of the Farm Security Administration represents a large—perhaps too large—reduction of current expenditures.

Large Reduction

I do not believe that the majority of people feel that the agricultural programs should be reduced below the figure of $900,000,000 because this figure, in itself a large reduction below the current year, will be barely sufficient to carry out soil production and surplus removal operations.

I do not believe that the majority of people think the item for public works and investments of $1,100,000,000 can be further reduced because this amount contains practically no money for new projects in any part of the country.

I do not believe that the majority of people feel that the Government can possibly reduce, by any substantial sum, the figure of $1,200,000,000 for pensions, retirements, and assistance of many kinds, including public health work, aid for dependent children and the blind, and veterans' benefits.

The item of $1,100,000,000 for interest on the public debt cannot, of course, be reduced at all and we should remember that the rate of interest paid by the Government is today one third lower than it was in 1929.

All of these items amount to estimated expenditures of $7,400,000,000 and there remains only one other item of $1,000,000,000—12 per cent of the total—for the operating costs of the regular departments of the Government. These are down to the bedrock of the activities and functions ordered by the Congress. If further savings are to be made in these operating costs, the Congress will have to direct by statute the elimination of many functions. And even if they should do so, the amount saved in this budget could only be a small percentage of the total.

Courage and Honesty

Therefore, those who call for further cuts should have the courage and honesty to specify where they should be made.

National Defense—These estimates represent expenditures needed to develop and maintain our normal defense preparations. They also include, in view of the current world situation, the emergency expenditures required for the War and Navy Departments, the Coast Guard, Department of Justice, and the Panama Canal.

In order that these emergency requirements may be clearly shown, I have segregated them for both the fiscal years 1940 and 1941. They call for supplemental appropriations of $272,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940, and appropriations of $302,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941. Expenditures are estimated at $160,000,000 and $300,000,000 in these two years. This segregation will, I hope, help to focus attention on our emergency defense expenditures, and the problem of financing them. It will also facilitate the return to a normal defense program when the current emergency has passed.

Work-Relief Programs — For the purpose of this summary I have included the activities of the Work Projects Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the grants of the Farm Security Administration.

In submitting estimates for these agencies I have taken into consideration the current improvement in business conditions. The first effects of increased business activity have not resulted in a proportionate reduction in relief needs. This is because the increase in employment has affected principally those who have had casual or part-time work. But there is reason to hope that a continued expansion of business would diminish relief requirements substantially.

While the estimates are appreciably less than those for the current year, I am hopeful that they will prove adequate. The Work Projects Administration will be able to provide employment for an average of 1,350,000 persons. The National Youth Administration can employ an average of nearly 600,000 American youths, and the Civilian Conservation Corps will operate 1,227 camps and provide for a monthly average of 230,000 enrollees. The Farm Security Administration will operate on about 80 per cent of its 1940 level. Relief expenditures should be closely geared to actual needs. If conditions fail to meet our hopes, additional funds may be necessary. I may, therefore, submit revised estimates later in the session.

Aid for Agriculture

Agricultural Programs — Under the broad heading of agricultural programs I have included agricultural adjustment benefits, the surplus-removal program, and parity payments arising from 1940 appropriations.

Despite a gratifying general increase in farm income, agriculture is still not receiving its proper share of the national income. I am, therefore, proposing to continue substantially undiminished the various agricultural programs.

I have not, however, included estimates for new appropriations for parity payments in 1941. I am influenced by the hope that next year's crop can be sold by their producers for at least 75 per cent of parity. I do not suggest in any way abandonment of the policy of parity payments heretofore adopted, and future events may call for some appropriation to this end. I note, however, in passing, that the Congress has failed to make any provision for the financing of these payments already made or obligated for 1938 and 1939 crops.

Public Works and Investments—This broad class of expenditure represents the use of Federal capital for investment in useful public works, for ship construction, and for loans largely for aid to agriculture.

While the expenditures for these purposes in 1941 remain large, a substantial portion of them arises from existing appropriations or takes the form of reimbursable loans.

The estimated expenditure for the general public works program is $641,000,000, but the proposed new appropriation for this item to carry on already authorized projects is only $498,900,000. To obtain this relatively low figure the starting of important new projects has had to be postponed and the purchase of additional land has had rigidly to be limited. This action brings the public works program down to the minimum goal of $500,000,000 a year suggested by me on several previous occasions, and conserves the reservoir of public projects for a time when private construction declines.

Capitalizing Expenditures

Last year, in the interests of more accurate and intelligible statements of the financial operations of the Government, I invited the attention of the Congress to the desirability of capitalizing certain capital expenditures of the Government that have proved to be self-liquidating. I renew that recommendation at this time. As before, I would confine this principle to projects that are definitely capable of yielding revenues sufficient to defray, with interest, their cost of construction. In accordance with this principle, I propose that the requirements for new self-liquidating loans of the Rural Electrification Administration be met through funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation instead of by direct appropriation.

Pensions, Retirements, and Assistance—This category includes grants to the states under the Social Security Act for old-age assistance, for maternal and child welfare, for public health work, and for aid to dependent children and the blind, as well as veterans' benefits, railroad retirement benefits, and contributions to Federal employee retirement funds. It does not include insurance benefits paid out of the old-age and unemployment trust funds. This general category affects the individual security and health of millions of citizens. Its growth reflects mainly the beginning of a comprehensive social security program.

Interest on the Public Debt—Obviously no reduction in this item can be made in the next year. The average interest rate on the public debt for the fiscal year 1929 was 3.9 per cent. The present computed rate is 2.6 per cent.

Regular Operating Expenses—This item represents the basic financial requirements of the Government. Blue pencil inroads are not easy to make. In the face of large and appealing requests for increases I have held appropriations and estimates of expenditures generally to the 1940 level or below. Where legislation has added new activities I have offset the cost by reductions in old activities.

I have carefully checked the individual estimates under these broad categories, and I am satisfied that no lower figures can be attained except at the expense of impairing the efficiency with which laws are administered or of working undue hardship on individuals and economic groups. I refuse to accept the responsibility of adopting either alternative.

The Other Side of Budget

Revenue Estimates—Total tax revenues are estimated at $6,151,000,000. Tax revenues, after deducting appropriations to the Old-Age Security Fund, are estimated at $5,548,000,000. Although net revenue collections for the fiscal year 1941 are estimated to exceed by $382,000,000 the estimated collections for the fiscal year 1940, the increase is not as large as some might have expected. This is owing partly to the inevitable lag of tax collections behind increasing incomes, and also partly, it is feared, to an impairment of the productiveness of the tax base arising from the revisions in 1938 and 1939 of corporate and individual income and capital-gains taxes.

Return of Surplus Funds From Government Corporations — At various times in the past as emergencies have arisen, the Federal Government has established credit corporations and has invested substantial amounts in their capital structures. Although these expenditures were nonrecurring and extraordinary costs, they were reflected in the annual budgets as charges against current receipts and increased the deficits of prior years. With the lessening need for loans in some cases and the growing surpluses in other cases, it appears that some of these corporations will have excess capital funds. Currently, in response to Senate Resolution 150, Seventy-Sixth Congress, a comprehensive survey and appraisal of assets of Government corporations is being carried out. On the basis of preliminary studies, I estimate that it will prove feasible to reduce the capital funds of some of these corporations by an aggregate figure of $700,000,000, without in any way impeding their operations.

In the case of certain lending agencies, any funds received from the retirement of stock will be credited to revolving funds in the Treasury and will be available for new subscriptions to stock when, as, and if needed. In these cases, payments to the Treasury will appear as credits under certain expenditure items. In other cases, payments will be reflected in miscellaneous receipts.

Emergency Expenses

National Defense Taxes—I am convinced that specific tax legislation should be enacted to finance the emergency national defense expenditures. Although these expenditures appear unavoidable, they will not increase the permanent wealth-producing capacity of our citizens. I believe that it is the general sense of the country that this type of emergency expenditure be met by a special tax or taxes. Moreover, this course will make for greater assurance that such expenditures will cease when the emergency has passed.

I strongly recommend to the Congress, therefore, that additional taxes be imposed to yield in the fiscal year 1941 at least enough to cover the emergency national defense expenditures in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941. In seeking additional sources of revenue, I hope that the Congress will follow the accepted principle of good taxation of taxing according to ability to pay and will avoid taxes which decrease consumer buying power.

The Deficit—The deficit for the fiscal year 1941 is estimated at $2,176,000,000, as contrasted with $3,933,000,000 for the fiscal year 1940. It is expected that these deficits will be met in normal course partly by additional tax collections, partly by carrying lower balances, and partly by borrowing. If the Congress adopts my recommendations with reference to taxes, the deficit for 1941 will be reduced to $1,716,000,000.

Financing the Maintenance Cost of Certain Services—I have always believed that many facilities made available to our citizens by the Government

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

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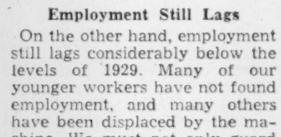
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Budget Message Goes to Congress

(Continued from Page 6)

should be paid for, at least in part, by those who use them. For example, I believe that in the case of parks, national forests, historic monuments, and so forth, small fees, as low as 5 or 10 cents per person, should be charged to those who enjoy them. A start on this policy has been made. In such a way a substantial part of the annual cost of maintenance of roads, trails, and grounds in forests and parks will come back to the Treasury and reduce the annual cost of Government. Another example is the $50,000,000 the Government spends annually in the maintenance of dredged channels, buoys, lighthouses, life-saving stations, and so forth. It would seem reasonable that some portion of these annual expenditures should come back in the form of small fees from the users of our lakes, channels, harbors, and coasts. If the Congress would make a special study of the further possibilities along these lines I will be glad to make available for such a study material from various departments.

Federal Administration

Effective execution of the Federal program for the fiscal year 1941 and the prospect of economics to be reflected in the estimates for future years is directly related to the quality of Federal administration. The economies reflected in the 1941 estimates are the result of the co-operative effort of the entire administrative service.

Generally, we are prepared to move forward on reduced rations. In several management agencies I have recognized a condition of definite undernourishment. I have, for example, provided increases for the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission. I believe in each we will be making a modest investment which will in future years pay large dividends. Furthermore, as I have suggested in my annual message, it is important for good administration that large numbers of positions, now exempt, should be placed under the requirements of the civil service.

Reorganization has proceeded in accordance with Plans I and II. As a result, $11,000,000 of savings already have been impounded this year and deducted from the estimate base for 1941. With further readjustment in the machinery and business practices of the Government, additional savings will be realized. Reorganization has also brought the Bureau of the Budget into the Executive Office. With the additional appropriation for this Bureau, our budgetary procedure can be greatly strengthened. We are beginning to get more effective review of estimates. With the help of Congress we can make further progress in improving our accounting and appropriation procedures. This is a necessary prelude to better budgetary control. The Bureau of the Budget is preparing itself to be increasingly helpful in the supplying of information to the appropriation committees of the Congress.

The Public Debt

There has been so much discussion about the public debt that I feel that some concluding observations thereon would be very appropriate at this time.

There is no subject on which there is more conscious or unconscious deception that the public debt. People who would never dream of assessing their own position solely in terms of their liabilities do so continually in discussing the Government's position.

Those who state baldly that the Government's debt is $42,000,000,000—and stop there—are stating a deceptive half-truth calculated to make our people apprehensive. For one thing, it would clarify the public mind if it were pointed out that of the $42,000,000,000 figure the amount incurred between June 30, 1933, and Dec. 31, 1939, is just over $19,000,000,000. For another thing, it would be more honest and more honorable for them to say that while one line in the national budget shows a national debt of $42,000,000,000, other lines indicate that the Government has $7,000,000,000 of cash, gold available for debt redemption, and proprietary interest in Government corporations, which reduces the net debt to $35,000,000,000.

In addition, of course, there are the billions of dollars' worth of durable, tangible assets constructed or purchased by the Government that are a real offset to the debt, though never listed as such.

During the period from June 30, 1933, nearly $14,000,000,000 of Federal funds have gone into recoverable loans and investments and durable improvements.

Furthermore, during the same period, the burden of the combined total of public and private debts has decreased. The interest on the public debt alone in the calendar year 1939 constituted only 1.45 per cent of the national income as contrasted with a corresponding of 1.62 per cent for the year 1933.

The increase in the national income over 1932 for the year 1939 alone is far in excess of the total increase in the debt for the whole period since 1933. The credit of the Federal Government has never been higher.

The debt accumulated since 1933 represents a far more prodent and productive use of our people's savings than much of the enormous private debts piled up in the twenties. The billions that were borrowed for speculation, for foreign loans, for second and third mortgages on over-produced commercial construction, hardly represented the most prudent use of our people's savings.

It is true that isolated debts can be defaulted without great harm to the general economy. But this is not true when, as in 1933, a large part of our private debt was in danger of default, and the savings of the whole community, as well as the general credit of industry and agriculture, were imperiled.

A part of the existing public debt and of agency loans is in fact accounted for by the necessary assumption by the Government—through the familiar "bailing out" process—of private debts on the verge of default.

In considering the growth of the Federal debt, it must finally be borne in mind that in recent years the Federal Government has had to take over some of the burdens which had theretofore fallen upon our states and municipalities. By 1933, the strain of the depression upon the finances of local governments had become unbearable. From June, 1929 to June, 1933, states and municipalities had to increase their net debt by over $4,000,000,000 and their credit in many cases had approached the breaking point. By 1933, there was an insistent demand that the National Government come to the financial aid of local governments.

Consequently, between June, 1933 and June, 1940, the Federal Government will have made available for local relief, work relief, and local public works the sum of $17,000,000,000. In addition, during this same period, the Federal Government increased its grants for public roads by $1,000,000,000, or over the preceding seven years.

By reason of these Federal expenditures, it became possible for the states and municipalities during this period to rehabilitate their credit, and even to reduce slightly their aggregate indebtedness. If they had continued to discharge the responsibilities that were formerly theirs to a degree commensurate with the Federal Government's effort, the aggregate indebtedness of our states and municipalities would have been increased by not less than $18,000,000,000 and their taxes would have been enormously increased.

Debt, whether individual, corporate, or governmental, cannot be judged in a vacuum; it must be considered in light of earnings, assets, and credit standing. When the increase in the national debt is viewed against the background of what was accomplished by the growth of useful physical assets, and of effective national earning power, and by the strengthening of the Nation's credit and morale, there is no economic ground for anxiety, so far as the national debt is concerned, as to the Nation's future. And if our citizens understand the capacity of the Nation to produce ihcreased national income and act thereon with all possible faith and practical energy, they will be in a position to anticipate balanced budget without curtailing essential social programs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Jan. 3, 1940.

New Members of Congress:'I Hereby Swear—'

Wide World

Edwin A. Hall, Jr. **Mrs. Clara G. McMillan** **J. E. Sheridan** **William B. Bankhead**

Speaker of the House of Representatives administers oaths of office to three new Representatives from New York, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania

How President's Unity Plea Falls on Congressmen's Ears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—There was evidence today that President Roosevelt's whole-hearted insistence on contininuing the trade pacts was having its effect on Congress. On the other hand, there was plenty of evidence that Congress might balk at his request for nex taxes, and that sharp fights would develop on other issues.

Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate Majority Leader, said that any hope of "national unity" in Congress on domestic issues vanished when the President requested renewal of the trade pact program and revealed that expenditures for normal Government activities would be cut to benefit increased armament expenditures.

"The President has drawn the issues clearly," Senator McNary said. "They will be met at the proper time."

Sterengthening Position

Congressmen agreed that Mr. Roosevelt's messages were directed to consolidating his position rather than offering additional New Deal reforms and helped the Democratic Party toward a strategic 1940 election position.

Emphasis on the trade pacts renewed surmises that Mr. Roosevelt was backing the sponsor of the pacts, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, for the Presidency, though others insisted this was meredly a feint designed to head off the candidacy of the Security Administrator, Paul V. McNutt, and that the President seeks a third term.

Congressional reluctance to authorize Mr. Roosevelt's proposed new taxes for defense purposes was strong today, but the alternatives of raising the debt limit or reducing relief still further were equally unpalatable.

Congress nad immediately before it the report of the Federal Communications Commission recommending the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph lines. It had the report of the Dies Committee, and the question of continuing that body, which it is expected to do. The trade pacts were scheduled for a fiery battle; so was the revived anti-lynching bill, the question of continued Soviet recognition, anti-alien legislation, and other matters.

Tax Survey

As to taxes, a special House committee, established to survey the Federal tax structure, will meet shortly, but is unlikely to take immediate action.

"I don't expect any tax bill before March 15 anyway," said Representative Frank H. Buck (D) of California, a member. "Then we can see how the income tax returns are coming."

William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, appealed to Congress to support his organization against the Congress of Industrial Organizations for supremacy in the labor movement, in a letter sent to each member, inclosing a copy of the Federation's 79-page version of the conflict.

Hit at Moscow

Another development was the movement of a group of House members to attach a proviso to next year's State Department appropriation forbidding the use of any funds for maintenance of an Embassy at Moscow. The drive was confirmed by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts. A resolution calling for direct severance of relations was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House the first day by Representative Stephen Bolles (R) of Wisconsin.

California Production-for-Use Store Supplying 500 Families

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Five hundred Los Angeles families on State relief are buying their groceries at a State-sponsored consumers' outlet store.

Financed by a $5,000 allotment of relief funds, the store is the initial unit in a production-for-use relief program recommended by a committee named by Gov. Culbert L. Olson.

Later, it is planned, other co-operating consumers' outlets will be established here until a total of 5,000 relief families can be supplied.

"Frankly, it is still nothing but an experiment," said Walter Chambers, State Relief Director. "But if it succeeds it will go a long way toward reducing our relief burden."

Share In Dividends

Only members of families on relief who have been provided with record purchase books entitling them to share in its potential profits may buy their groceries at the State-sponsored store. They pay regular retail prices but will share in its dividends in proportion to their purchases.

Half the items on its well-stocked shelves are grown, manufactured, or processed by State-sponsored producers' co-operatives, employes of which, like those of the consumers' outlet, are relief clients who receive work project wages. Other items, not available from that source, are purchased by the store at wholesale.

From the producers' co-operatives it obtains meat and poultry, dairy products, honey, jams, jellies and preserves, baked goods, competition with private business.

"If business, whether local, state or national, is on the job, it fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, cereals, salad oil, pickles, catsup, soap and soap powders, household chemicals and fly sprays.

Plan Brings Criticism

The State production-for-use program has been subject to some criticism since its adoption by the State Relief Commission, on the ground that it puts the State in will lend a hand toward the success of this venture," said Frank P. O'Brien, State Director of Re-employment and head of the program.

"Business has no jobs for many of the people, yet business has to help care for the jobless through taxation.

"If our experiment succeeds only in part, it will go a long way in the direction of taking people off the relief rolls and thereby cut from the tax bills thousands of dollars now needed by relief clients who are willing to work but cannot find an avenue for their abilities."

London Press Lauds Message

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress yesterday brought favorable comment in the London press.

The Daily Telegraph said: "The world is learning to find its oracle . . . in the voice of the President of that great neutral Republic of the West, into whose hands has passed the keeping of the neutral democracy's conscience and whose potent influence may determine in the last resort a hovering balance between human freedom and totalitarian despotism. . . . The underlying tone of this notable address might be called Lincolnian."

The News Chronicle said: "President Roosevelt stands head and shoulders above other men in the authority and power with which he speaks for democracy and freedom. His great speech to Congress yesterday made that clearer than ever. His words come to all people of good will in Europe as a breath of sanity, of sense, and of hope."

The Daily Mail said the address indicated that while the United States "wisely prepares to defend herself, she will do her best to keep out of war."

The Daily Express and the Times did not mention the message editorially.

Nazis Reserved

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Official German reaction to President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress was reserved today.

Authorized Nazis said the message was "addressed to the American people and it was for them to decide whether the speech was compatible with Congressional expressions of neutrality."

Canadian Society To Send Supplies For Polish Area

TORONTO, Jan. 3 (CP)—Norman Sommerville, Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, announced last night that arrangements have been made with the American Red Cross for immediate shipment from Canada of clothing and supplies needed by residents of the area between those portions of Poland annexed by Germany and Russia.

The American Red Cross supervises the distribution of supplies in this area by arrangement with the German Government.

Mr. Sommerville said that a three-day conference with officials of the American Red Cross had disclosed "great need" in the "new Poland" being established by Germany with a population of 14,000,000.

"Into this area, Germany has forcibly moved hundreds of thousands of Poles and Jewish citizens from the Reich, and Germans have been taken from there back to Germany," he said.

At least 35 per cent of all buildings have been destroyed and only five per cent are intact in Warsaw, part of the territory. All sources of employment for the population have been ruined and there is "great destitution."

Food is being supplied by the Germans, but winter weather has aggravated the need for clothing, blankets and supplies.

On Christmas eve the Canadian Red Cross shipped three tons of supplies for Lithuanian refugees, who have received no relief up to the present.

Two Congressional Bills: Scrap Iron and War Bonus

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative J. Joseph Smith (D.) of Connecticut asked Congress Jan. 3 in a bill to require a presidential license for the exportation of iron or steel scrap in order to preserve domestic sources.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts in another bill sought extension until Jan. 1, 1942, of the time for applying for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

27 Quebec Gold Mines Produce $25,471,438

QUEBEC — Twenty-seven gold mines in Quebec Province produced $25,471,438 worth of gold in the nine months ended Sept. 30 last.

New Minneapolis Art Center Is Development for People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4—To Minneapolis has come a latter-day Renaissance—a new program of "a people's art and a people's museum"—launched today with the formal opening of the Walker Art Center, sponsored by the Minnesota Arts Council and the National Art Program of the WPA.

Called a "logical development" in the 65-year history of the Walker Art Galleries, the new program aims to combine the fine arts and so-called applied arts in such a way as to reach the layman's interests and needs in art.

In 1875, T. B. Walker, Minnesota lumber baron and industrial pioneer, trying to bring culture to a brawling city of lumberjacks and flour mills, founded the Walker Art Galleries. The site of the present art reformation, a three-story neo-Moorish structure of pinkish concrete, was erected in 1927.

Last spring, the Walker Foundation, faced with insufficient funds, yielded to the Minnesota Arts Council control of the building and the extensive art collection, embracing paintings from the early Renaissance through early twentieth century and art objects of the Far Eastern, Near Eastern and Classic cultures. The Council, under the leadership of Rolf Ueland, Minneapolis lawyer, raised operating funds from 1,200 people, secured the assistance of the WPA Art Program, spent three months installing new display cases and remodeling the building, and is now ready to bring "art back to the people."

Director of the Center is D. S Defenbacher, Carnegie Tech graduate, formerly Assistant to the National Director of the WPA Art Program. He is aided by J. LeRoy Davidson, authority on Far Eastern culture, and LeRoy Turner, in charge of the workshops. A youthful staff has between 40 and 60 members, including artists, lecturers and museum specialists, most of them employed by the WPA.

Plenty of Opportunity

The new program—to demonstrate an synthesize all forms of art for the layman's benefit—will incorporate approximately ten special exhibitions a year, free use of study and lecture facilities and workshops, children's activities and design and composition "clinics."

Workshop arrangements have been made to reconstruct the master-apprentice system of instruction used by the craft guilds of the middle ages, but activities will be non-professional and keyed to meet broad avocational needs of the average person. Work and instruction will be carried on in different art processes and applied design.

In presenting permanent and changing exhibits, the Center will make its greatest break with tradition. All temporary exhibits will be "thematic" rather than a miscellaneous collection of unrelated art works, and permanent displays have been renovated to avoid the "gray flannel look" commonly associated with the word "museum."

Nothing to Be Drab

No "gray flannel" treatment will characterize gallery walls, for they have been finished in warm tones and halls have been broken into series of sections, partitioned with baffleboard, to enhance the qualities of paintings, Such color treatment has been used before in temporary exhibitions, but never before in planning an entire museum, according to Mr. Defenbacher.

The first floor of the building, set aside for the use of students who wish to paint, model or design, will have accommodations for approximately 500 people a week, under supervision of staff members. The permanent collection of art objects will be used as source material for educational purposes.

Canadian Dairies Report Income Rise

OTTAWA — Farm income in Canada last year from the sale of milk and dairy products amounted to $118,652,000, compared with $112,869,000 in 1937.

Five years previous (1934), income from the same source amounted to $95,394,000.

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January Linen Sale
The tradition of buying fine linens at McCutcheon's in January has always been a wise one. This year it's wiser than ever, for under current conditions we probably will not be able to duplicate present prices for some time to come.
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Embroidered Bisso Linen 17-pc. Luncheon Set, was 16.50, now 10.00
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Adrift in the Forest

A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Five

It was dark when the Man reached his home on the top of the steep bank. He called the Woman.

"What shall we do with her?" he asked, thoughtful for the safety of this new friend.

The Woman shook her head. "I don't know, but let's go into the living room where we can see what happened to her."

"She's all right," the Man said, following the Woman into the house. "She's all right except for a bumped tail. Let's leave her alone."

The Woman gave a sudden start. Her eyes opened wider. Her face beamed. "We'll call her 'Crooktail'!"

"But this is a lady coon," the Man teased.

"All the better." The Woman was even more delighted. "Next spring Crooktail can bring her babies to our feeding rock. We haven't seen any coon babies in our yard in a long time." She was eager and excited.

"You're right—as usual." The Man nodded, then smiled. "But how 'bout some warm milk for Crooktail? I'll bet she's half-starved." Tenderly he placed the coon on the rug. Crooktail sighed, then shivered until it seemed her very teeth would chatter.

A Friendly Conversation

"Hurry with the milk," the Man called. He petted the shivering animal, talking low. "So it's 'Crooktail' you'll be from now on! How do you like that name?" He scratched between the coon's ears. "And suppose your tail isn't crooked? You'll be 'Crooktail' just the same." He fingered the ringed tail. "I'll bet it will be almost as good as new."

There was no answer from the shivering mass of fur, not even the tiniest grunt.

The Man talked on quietly. "You'll be all right. Soon as you get some warm milk into your empty stomach you'll feel like a new animal. We'll find you a good place to sleep, too." He covered the coon with the afghan from the sofa. "We'll bring you fresh water every day. We'll give you the best food you've ever tasted. You'll be a fat and saucy coon almost before you know it. No more runt for Crooktail."

When the Woman returned from the kitchen the Man was sitting in the big chair with Crooktail in his lap. They tried to make the little coon open her mouth. Crooktail squirmed and wriggled, too weak to make greater objections with sharp teeth or quick finger nails.

"Here. Open your mouth. Don't be so stubborn." The Man raised the wobbly head and pried the lips open. The Woman forced a dropper filled with warm milk into the slit of a mouth. When the coon had swallowed the last of the nourishment, the Man cuddled her against his sweater.

"What shall we do with her?" he wanted to know.

"I know!" The Woman's face was alight with a sudden happy thought. "We'll put her in the small porch we had screened for our summer dining room. Shall we?"

"That's an idea. It's big enough for her to get plenty of exercise when she's able to be about, and it's close to the house, too." The Man stood up, holding the sleeping animal.

A New Home

Out in the yard was the discarded dog house, too small for their big cocker spaniel. His yard and home, all his very own, was on the opposite side of the house from where Crooktail would be kept until she was well and strong enough to be turned into the forest. Four uprights were nailed to each corner of the small house so that the floor of Crooktail's home would not be resting on the cement floor of the cage. One side of the roof was taken off and hinged so that the Man and the Woman could raise it and see what Crooktail was doing without having to peek through the small doorway. A gunny sack was tacked over the opening to keep out the cold winds.

At last the finishing touches had been attended to. The necessary amount of chicken wire had been nailed around the bottom of the porch to strengthen the screen wire against the small body pushing from within, and because of the stout bodies that would, no doubt, push from without.

The Man placed Crooktail in her upstairs house. She sank into the clean straw, sighed, moved, then was quiet. The Man spread a fresh gunny sack over the huddled form. One more gentle pat on the head and the two people quietly tiptoed from the porch and closed the screen door, hooking it at the bottom and top as well as in the middle.

Crooktail Rests

Crooktail slept all that night, throughout the next day, and far into the second night, snug in her bed of fresh straw. When she finally woke up and opened her eyes the world did not seem so blurred. She sniffed the straw beneath her and smelled the gunny sack. She blinked her eyes and looked around. Everything was dark. But Crooktail could see in the darkness as well as you and I can see in the light.

Clumsily she stood up, sat back on her haunches, lifted her head and sniffed the shingled roof. Pushing her nose against the boarded sides of her house she detected the odor which reminded her of something she had smelled before. She trembled. Shivers raced up and down her back. Dark eyes gleamed. She rumbled deep in her throat and bared her teeth.

She examined every corner of her warm and clean house. She sniffed each board. Standing halfway up on her hind legs she again examined the inside roof. Dropping to all four feet, she reached out a front paw and touched the strange looking sack, pulling it toward her. She pushed the thing away. She had not yet learned to use blankets of cloth. Her bed had always before been made of leaves and straws which reeked with woody smells.

A Dash Into Darkness

Her fright turning into wonderment, she moved to the opening. Gingerly and cautiously, she pushed her head beneath the hanging gunny sack that covered the door. The night was clear and chilly for early May. Awkwardly Crooktail scrambled down one of the posts upon which her house stood. When she reached the cement floor she made a dash into the darkness.

Bumping into the wire, she grunted a surprised "Woof!" She threw her body against the wire and pushed with all her might. She backed toward the middle of the cage and quickly hobbled forward again. She growled. She showed her teeth. She clawed the wire, her nails catching in the small mesh. She pushed her head against the side of the cage and tore at the wire, but could not make the smallest opening.

The remainder of that night she walked around and around, ambling back and forth in the large enclosure. She even clawed her way up the side, hoping to escape over the top. It, too, was screened. Backing down to the floor, she again took up her vigil.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Little sister coon's first encounter when she found herself exploring alone—the great unknown world of the mountain forest around her—was with bees. Trying to help herself to honey from their nest, she found it well defended. She tumbled from the tree and lay quiet and still until kind hands picked her up and she found herself snuggling into the warmth of a wool sweater. Her new friend was the Man, who had built his home on the steep rim of the canyon, where he lived with the Woman and their two daughters.

A linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Pronghorn Antelope Is Shy and Timid

The Pronghorn Antelope has the distinction of being America's one and only antelope. But the animal is distinguished in another way, too, for the horns of the bucks are branched and shed annually, instead of being simple and retained permanently. The females are generally, though not always, hornless.

At one time, the little pronghorn caused fierce controversy among naturalists. Many simply refused to believe the statement of hunters that the animal shed its horns, for they had never known such a thing. Discussion, however, was ultimately silenced when one of these animals, sent to the London Zoo, gave positive proof of the peculiarity. One day the horns of the animal in question dropped off, and soon a little group of zoologists had gathered round to inspect the phenomenon, glad, perhaps, that this episode finally put the matter beyond all doubt.

Like most antelopes, the pronghorn is shy and timid, but unlike its relatives in Africa and India, it is neither a very good runner nor an accomplished jumper. Not that the latter matters very much, as it lives entirely on the open plains, where opportunities for jumping are few and far between.

It is a handsome little animal, however, standing about three feet high, and very nicely marked with chestnut and white. At one time large herds used to roam the plains of the western states, but today it has become scarce, only a few existing in small, scattered herds in the less inhabited districts.

Flush of Spring

When a tree, hard and straight in each winter stem,
Suddenly puts on a frail diadem
Of petals, pink or white,
Spring having magically touched it overnight,
One needs a little harp with twinkling strings
To make a song with.
Words will not do these things.
There is no speech
That can deal rightly with the first flush of cherry
or plum or peach.

MARY BURT MESSER

The American Indian's Great Invention

By Dr. John P. Harrington
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution

The American Indian's greatest invention was the sign language. By a system of several hundred signs, representing all the parts of speech, the Indians of the Plains, conversed together—near at hand or sometimes at such distances that the signs could only be silhouetted against the sky, with a flow of motion which equaled the articulatory dignity of spoken speech. Nowhere else in the primitive world was such a system of talk without talk even approximated in development.

The old Indians laugh when they tell the story of how an early white man, observing Indians using the sign language, thought they were child-like persons who had not developed a full normal speech. He was, in fact, observing the most marvelous gesture development to be found in any continent, comparable to the invention of the Chinese ideographs in the Old World.

At the present time, there are comparatively few Indians left who can talk the sign language fluently. The Indians who were so fortunate as to have learned the flow of signs from the generation which knew them well, are now aged survivors. The element of need of rescue, therefore, enters into the problem of learning the sign language, as well as that of the best methods of putting the signs on a permanent record.

In this series on the American Indian Sign Language, Gray Wolf shows, for the first time, the signs posed and expertly executed as a group of photographs. This is an innovation and there is no other work in print which shows the signs actually photographed. Gray Wolf has presented a novel piece of work and has made an important contribution to the putting on record and popularization of this ancient Indian heritage.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

"Do you talk the Indian Sign Language?" This is the question that the signs in the pictures accompanying this article are asking you. You will soon learn to make these signs yourself and ask this question of your companions.

Girls and boys show a keen interest in this romantic silent language of the Indians. When someone is at too great a distance from you for spoken language to serve, but is still within sight, you can get a message to him if you both know these signs. On nature walks, you can talk to your companions in the sign language without making sounds that would startle the birds and other little creatures of woods and fields that you want to see. There are dozens of ways in which you will find the Indian Sign Language useful, besides enjoying the knowledge that you are actually using the same means of communication that the ancient Indians of the Western Plains used among themselves.

Make a Scrap Book

This is the first of 14 installments that will appear on this page on consecutive Thursdays. About 100 of these signs, posed by an American Indian in the full regalia of the Sioux tribe, will be published in these installments. Cut out each installment as it appears and paste it into a scrap book. Then, every week, as new signs are published, you will be able to combine them with the ones you already have to make new phrases and sentences.

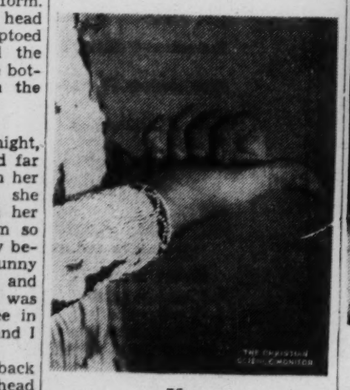
All over North and South America the Indians had a dim approach to a sign language. It remained for an animal, the buffalo, more scientifically called the American Bison, to cause this rudimentary sign language to blossom into its fuller articulation.

Indians of the Plains

On the great Western Plains, Indian tribes speaking some fifteen or twenty diverse languages were jumbled together as buffalo hunters. They elbowed each other. The result was the sign language. It was a matter of necessity. Buffalo hunting was done in the day, so the inadequacy of sign language in the dark did not retard its development. Night hunting would never have developed it.

The American Indian sign language attained a vocabulary and complexity at least twenty times as great, and judging from some aspects, a hundred times beyond the highest similar development elsewhere in the primitive world.

The Indians of the Western Plains, the Kiowa, the Kiowa-Apache, the Crow, the Cheyenne, the Arapaho, the Shoshone, the Comanche, the Blackfeet and the Sioux, these are the peoples who spoke it richly and whose aged are still our teachers.



You

(Point with extended thumb, other fingers closed, toward the person you wish to indicate.)

Talk

(Bring right hand, back up, to your chin, your index finger and thumb forming a circle—the other fingers closed. Snap the index finger out two or three times.)

Indian

(With right index finger, rub several times in a small circle on the back of your left hand. This indicates the color of the Indian's skin. Color is always referred to by pointing to something of the color in question.)

Sign Language

(Bring your left hand in front of your chest, fingers extended, touching and pointing to the right, palm down. Bring the right hand, similarly fixed, over to your left and touching the backs of the left fingers. Bring the left hand out from under your right hand and touch backs of right fingers. Repeat and alternate this motion several times.)

When Cato Tilled His Fields

Cato was a great Roman statesman, and like many great public figures, he was also a farmer. It has been said that George Washington, who was a great farmer, liked to read Cato's book on farming.

Cato was born 234 years before Jesus Christ, and in his public life set a high example for all who serve their fellow men. When he went to Sardinia as governor he left all his servants and carriages at home on his farm. He did not have expensive entertainments which the public had to pay for through taxes. When he went from town to town, he travelled on foot.

A Precious Heritage

In the Roman Senate, he fought for the good of the common people all the time. He did not like to see the Romans become too luxurious in their habits, so he put high taxes on foolish luxuries. He tried to get a law passed to prevent women from wearing expensive jewels.

But, it was as a good farmer, that Cato probably exerted the most influence in his nation. History has proved that his ideas of farming were sound.

He believed in being kind to his farm animals, and he raised various kinds of crops so they would have a good diet. "Nothing is more profitable on a farm than good care of your cattle," he wrote in his book. One of his famous statements is: "The face of the master is good for the land." This means that a farmer should keep close watch of his farm. Incidentally, that is good advice for any business.

We have heard a great deal in the last few years about conservation of our natural resources. One of our greatest resources is soil, and Cato, more than 2,000 years ago, realized that the soil was a precious heritage, and that one had to put back fertility and humus. Otherwise, the soil would become poor and infertile.

Cato saved all the fertilizer from the farm animals; he saved all the leaves and weeds for compost. He never grew the same crop twice in succession on the same soil. He knew the value of "rotation of crops" which all good farmers practice today.

Beauty With Usefulness

Cato was a successful farmer with his animals and crops, but he did not neglect the beauties of life. He had a beautiful flower garden near his modest house, "with garlanded flowers of all kinds, surrounded with black and white myrtle hedges, and Delphian and Cyprian laurel." He planted many trees to beautify his farm.

Two thousand years ago, Cato set us a good example. He taught the world that one could be a successful statesman and farmer, and at the same time love the beauty of trees and flowers and country life.

Question

(Bring the right hand up as shown, then with wrist action rotate the hand in a small circle.)

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Belgium has announced her annual semi-postal series of stamps as the "Tower Issue." In this series of eight stamps the famous towers and belfries of Bruges, Thuin, Lierree, Mons, Furnes, Namur, Aalst and Tournai are pictured.

The 10c. plus 5c. value pictures the Halles of Bruges whose handsome belfry houses chimes of forty-eight bells remarkable for their perfect tuning. The 30c. plus 5c. value pictures the tower at Thuin, the 40c. plus 5c. pictures the Lierre tower, the 75c. plus 5c. pictures the tower at Mons, the 1.00 fr. plus 25c. pictures the tower of Furnes, the 1.75 fr. plus 25c. pictures the tower of Namur, the 2.50 fr. plus 2.50 fr. pictures the clock tower of Aalst, and the 5.00 fr. plus 5.50 fr. pictures the spires of Tournai.

Many of the famous towers of Belgium were built between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries. The belfry at Mons was built by the Spaniards in 1652. It is 276 feet high and houses chimes of forty-seven bells. The Cathedral St. Albin at Namur was erected in 1751-67 in the Renaissance style with a lofty dome and a portico. The Church of St. Martins at Aalst is a huge Gothic structure of the fifteenth century. The cathedral at Tournai is the finest in Belgium and illustrates the Romanesque and Gothic styles of architecture. The church of St. Gommaire at Lierre was erected 1425 to 1515. At Thurin there remains only a belfry and steeple of a once-famous church.

Stamps From Other Lands

Brazil has commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic with an issue of three stamps. The 400 r. value is in green and shows the portrait of Benjamin Constant, the 800 r. value in slate color shows the equestrian portrait of Deodoro de Fonseca, and the 1200 r. value in brown shows the portraits of de Fonca and President Vargas.

Czechslovakia-Slovakia has issued a new semi-postal, 2.50 k. plus 2.50 k. value in blue color, showing the portrait of President Tisco. The 3 k. value of the new pictorial set, recently issued, pictures a view of the public square in Zlin, with a modern building and mountainous skyline in the background and an airplane shown outlined above. The new 3 k. stamp is of violet brown color.

Honduras, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Pan-American Union, will issue a special souvenir sheet of four stamps. The values of the stamps include the 14c showing the portrait of Francisco Morazan in an oval at the upper right; the 16c showing the portrait of George Washington; the 30c showing the portrait of Jose C. Del Valle, and the 40c showing the portrait of Simon Bolivar.

The Honduran coat of arms is shown in an oval frame at the upper left and opposite the portraits. The central design of the stamps shows a map of the United States and Latin America with the Honduras flag at the left and the United States flag at the right. Above the four stamps are shown the massed flags of the member nations. The sheets are printed by the American Bank Note Company in five colors.

Luxembourg features the portraits of Grand Duchess Charlotte, Prince Felix and Prince Jean on the new charity issue. This new issue contains six values from the 10c to the 1.75 f. value.

Monaco is reported to have a new Red Cross issue of fifteen stamps which are to make their appearance this month. The revenue from this issue will be used to purchase several ambulances for presentation to the French Government by Prince Louis II.

Paraguay has added a few more values to her Chaco Peace issue. The 50c pictures a native soldier; the 1 p., a native Indian; the 3 p., cowboys; the 5 p., an agricultural scene; the 10 p., fishers; the 20 p. and 50 p., an agricultural scene and the 100 p., a waterfall.

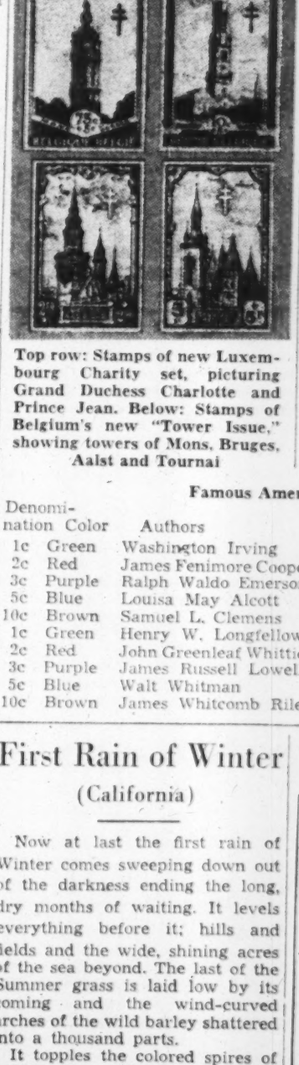
Russia is issuing two new sets of stamps. One will be in honor of the poet M. J. Lermontov and the other the scientist Nikolaj Gavrilovich Chernyshevski. Both sets will have portraits as the central design. The first set will have the values, 15 k., 30 k. and 45 k. The second set will have the values, 15 k. 20 k. and 60 k.

Salvador will commemorate the centenary of the invention of the first postage stamp by Sir Rowland Hill. The set of stamps will consist of one postal and two air-mail values. The design will carry a likeness of Sir Rowland Hill.

United States

The complete list of first-day sale dates for the thirty-five stamps of the Famous American series together with the denominations and colors has just been issued by the Post Office Department. The list of those that will be issued during January and February is given below for the benefit of our readers who are interested in obtaining First-Day Covers. The dates of later issues will be published in this column before they appear.

Collectors are advised that in order to receive the official first-day cancellation, covers must be prepaid with stamps at the first-class rate, whether sealed or unsealed. For the 1-cent values two stamps must be allowed for local delivery and three for general, and for the 2-cent values one 2c stamp must be allowed for local delivery and two 2c stamps for general. Covers for the various sets should not be forwarded to the respective first-day sale offices in advance of thirty days prior to the date of the first-day sale. The Post Office Department will not accept payment of postage in postage stamps. Send coin or preferably a money order to cover exact amount of postage, and send the self addressed envelopes to the postmasters of the respective first-day sale cities. The list is printed below:



Top row: Stamps of new Luxembourg Charity set, picturing Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Jean. Below: Stamps of Belgium's new "Tower Issue," showing towers of Mons, Bruges, Aalst and Tournai

Famous Americans Series

Denomination	Color	Authors	Place of First Day Sale	Date
1c	Green	Washington Irving	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Jan. 29
2c	Red	James Fenimore Cooper	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Jan. 29
3c	Purple	Ralph Waldo Emerson	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 5
5c	Blue	Louisa May Alcott	Concord, Mass.	Feb. 5
10c	Brown	Samuel L. Clemens	Hannibal, Mo.	Feb. 13
1c	Green	Henry W. Longfellow	Portland, Maine	Feb. 16
2c	Red	John Greenleaf Whittier	Haverhill, Mass.	Feb. 16
3c	Purple	James Russell Lowell	Cambridge, Mass.	Feb. 20
5c	Blue	Walt Whitman	Camden, N. J.	Feb. 20
10c	Brown	James Whitcomb Riley	Greenfield, Ind.	Feb. 24

First Rain of Winter

(California)

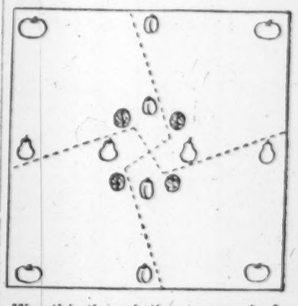
Now at last the first rain of Winter comes sweeping down out of the darkness ending the long, dry months of waiting. It levels everything before it; hills and fields and the wide, shining acres of the sea beyond. The last of the Summer grass is laid low by its coming and the wind-curved arches of the wild barley shattered into a thousand parts.

It topples the colored spires of wildflowers and wipes out the small, deserted homes of larks. With pointed silver it destroys all things familiar and leaves a wilderness of growing sound in their place. All in a little moment the world has changed. Where locusts sang at noon-day the rain sings now and where the fluting of crickets echoed across the afternoon the rhythms of falling water are heard through the night.

There is no moon to light up the towers of darkness and no stars to hang fluttering like wounded birds beating their white wings against the walls of silence. Still the rain walks with a brightness all its own and has no need of company.

E. E. L.

Wong Fu's Orchard



Was this the solution you worked out to Wong Fu's Puzzle? The dotted lines show where Wong Fu's youngest relative set up the fences so as to divide the orchard into four equal parts, each containing the same number of trees of the same kinds.

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Foreword to Symphony Programs—Dance Preparations for New York

Two Novelties Scheduled

By Alfred H. Meyer

Two novelties grace this week's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Together with Brahms' pleasant Second Symphony Dr. Koussevitzky offers his listeners the violinist Joseph Szigeti for Boston's first hearing of Ernest Bloch's Violin Concerto, and for first performance anywhere, George Foote's Suite for Orchestra, entitled "In Praise of Winter."

The first performance of Mr Bloch's concerto took place in Cleveland on Dec. 15, 1938, with Mr. Szigeti as violinist and Dimitri Mitropoulos as guest conductor. It was also played in London by the same violinist with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Beecham conducting, on March 9, 1939.

Mr. Bloch has stated that the concerto was assembled from various sketches, each the inspiration of the moment, made between 1930 and 1937. The work as a whole was completed in January, 1938. Mr. Bloch disclaims any programmatic scheme or significance for the work, insists further that it has had no Jewish inspiration or intention. Several critics and commentators have remarked, however, that its idiom has Eastern connotations. A hasty glance at the score reveals numerous inflections of musical thought which carry Oriental suggestions, some of them no doubt similar to those traits which in his early works carried so strong a Jewish connotation.

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Curiously, however, the principal theme, which is heard at the very beginning and is repeated frequently throughout the first and last movements, the composer describes as being "undoubtedly of an American-Indian character." It is by no means a far stretch of the imagination to assume that much of the feeling which musical association commonly deems "Oriental" is in the composer's thought a development of the implications of this pseudo-Indian theme. In any case, the pungent idiom which by common consent has been thought to be Bloch's most individual and characteristic vehicle of expression, has again, in this work, ample opportunity for free play.

For the first performance of the concerto in Cleveland Mr. Bloch wrote a detailed analysis, from which, in consultation with the score, the following analytical facts are gathered. Mr. Bloch's analysis lists some 15 themes or motives from which the concerto is constructed. Evidence from the score and remarks of Mr. Block, such as ". . . and a few other themes of importance are added," show that the 15 are by no means a complete catalogue of the thematic material of the concerto. The work, then, is one of considerable complexity, rich in invention.

The first movement begins with an introduction, "Allegro deciso," in which the orchestra at once exposes the Indian theme. After a few measures the violin enters meditatively with a quiet theme of its own. Both of these are used repeatedly throughout the concerto After a very brief cadenza the orchestra brings a complex of four new motives, all of which are extensively developed.

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The main body of the movement enters "Allegro." It is a fre sonata-allegro in which the first theme section is an elaborate working of many of the motives presented in the introduction. The second theme is a melody played by the solo violin, "Meno mosso," repeated presently by cellos. The development comes quickly, the tempo "Moderato." After a climax "of great vehemence" the recapitulation begins with the solo violin singing its theme from the introduction. The cadenza occurs between the first and second themes in the recapitulation. After it, the second theme is begun by flute and oboe, is continued by the solo violin. "The tempo gradually increases, and the music becomes more and more animated, leading finally to the conclusion of the movement, on a fortissimo chord."

The second movement, "Andante," "is curiously and quite unconsciously related to the violin theme of the introduction." After nine measures of an introductory character, "it starts with a kind of folk song of a very quiet and dreamy character." Ae few other themes and a few references to the first movement, all of related character, bring it to its conclusion.

The third movement again begins with an introduction, "Deciso." The orchestra begins in a "tragic and vehement mood." There are again references to the first movement and a few new motives of importance. The movement proper "Allegro Moderato," "is of a joyful character, like a lively 'Pastorale.'" The movement is again a free sonata-allegro. The second theme, played by the solo violin, "Piu Calmo," consists of motives already heard. In the development the theme of the beginning of the movement is used "with tragic accent." The recapitulation is similar to the exposition but with music frequently of more abandon. A coda recapitulates material from the first and last movements, and the solo violin "pronounces the initial Indian motive for the last time—broadly and 'moderato'—and brings the concerto to its conclusion."

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George Foote, whose suite, "In Praise of Winter," receives its première at these concerts, is a Bostonian of New England stock. His "Variations on a Pious Theme" were played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1935. Other works of his have been played at the Flute Players' Club and at other local concerts.

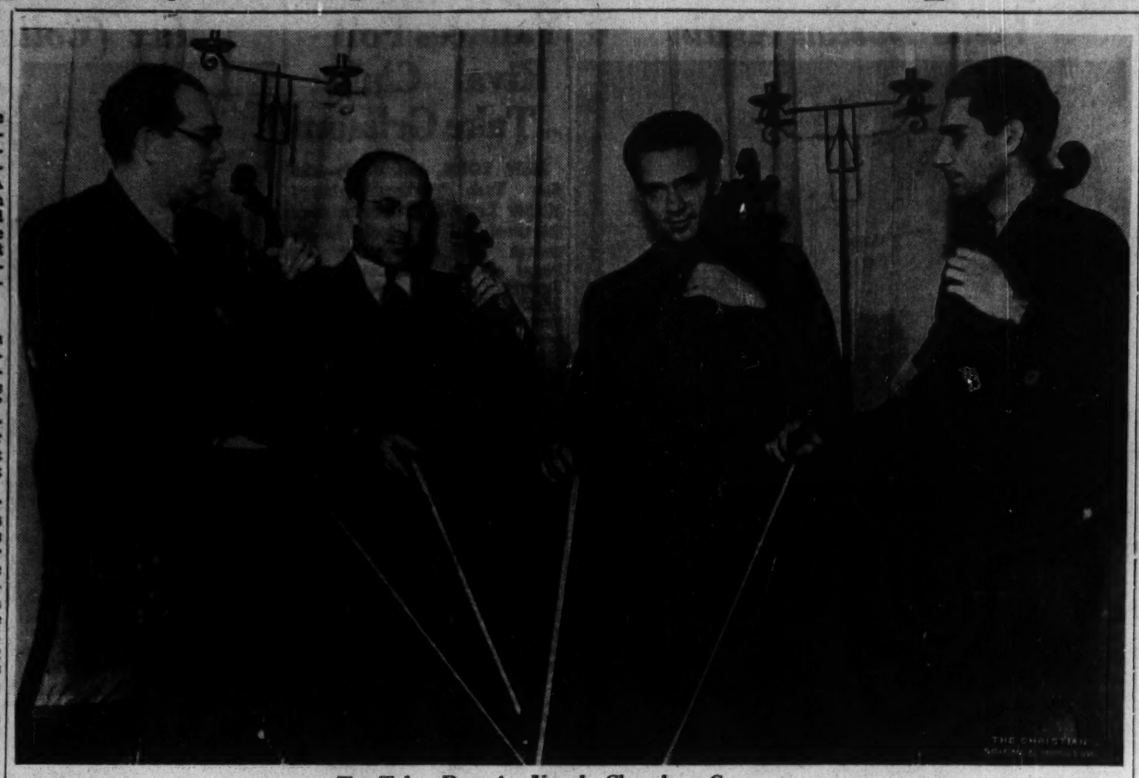
In spite of the title the composer disavows a program, indeed does not give title to the four movements of the suite. "It adheres rather closely to accepted symphonic forms," he writes, "without attaining perhaps to the stature of a symphony. It is not intended to be descriptive in any way, although I hope that it may have something of the atmosphere of what Thomas Wolfe called 'the beautiful frozen north.'"

The first and second movements are sonata-allegros. The third "scherzando," is a concise ternary form; the last is a rondo. The first, third and fourth are gay in mood, the second is tranquil. Mr. Foote uses the large modern orchestra with winds in fours.

Luboshutz and Nemenoff

The following program will be played by the duo-pianists, Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, in Jordan Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10:

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart-Conus
Allegro maestoso ..... Vivaldi-Bach
Les Reverences Nuptiales ... Belsmertzer
(Arranged for two pianos by Pierre Luboshutz)
Choral Preiude ... J. S. Bach
(Arranged by Boris Goldowsky)
Sonata in D major ..... Mozart
Variations on a Theme of Beethoven ..... Saint-Saëns
Valse Tragique ..... Félix Fox
(Dedicated to Luboshutz and Nemenoff)
Capriccio Espagnol ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
(Arranged for two pianos by Pierre Luboshutz)



To Take Part in Youth Chamber Concerts

The Roth Quartet, which will play at the first and third of the Youth Chamber Music Series at Jordan Hall, which takes place at 4 p. m. Wednesdays, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and March 6. Left to right they are: Feri Roth, Rachmael Weinstock, Julius Shaier, and Oliver Edel.

Sculptor in Wood

By Dorothy Adlow

A young sculptor of Boston who signs his carvings, Vasileos, is making his debut at Doll and Richards. His works will be on exhibition indefinitely, and newly made pieces will be added from time to time. A Greek by birth, Vasileos has made his home in Boston.

To carve wood well is a gift, and this young man has put to use with admirable ingenuity that great windfall of material for carving, the fallen trees of the hurricane. He is not the only sculptor hereabouts who has had the wit to use this material.

He handles it with variations. There are first the personal portraits executed with clarity and, we presume verisimilitude. The young carver seeks to express the character of his models, and his seriousness of intention is discernible in the facial features. It is neat and thoughtfully planned workmanship, and he encourages the sense of smoothness with a glossy polished surface.

Other portraits are treated in a more general, and idealistic way, such, for example, as the portrait of Homer. Here the hair has been designed in tidy ridges and the beard hollowed out in a conventionalized pattern. The facial features are symmetrically dispensed. It is a decorative portrait in which the artist has felt no obligation to faithful portrayal and has consequently worked from imagination.

This tendency toward stylized detail is often the choice of Vasileos, whose carvings thin out, bulge, conform to mathematical arrangement as he chooses. Sometimes his figures have the austerity of the archaic. It is not ingenuous archaism but a deliberate pursuit of simplicity.

When Vasileos turns caricaturist he is most original and for this commentator most interesting. He attenuates figures, presses forms flat, plays with fanciful designs. His carvings prove a flexible and responsive instrument in his hands. They avoid the dryness and sleekness which is inherent in this style.

At the same gallery there will be shown through Jan. 13 pastels by Charlotte Fuller Eastman. Besides making pictures, Mrs. Eastman has taught and designed textiles. Her pastels are amiable depictions of daily scenes on the streets, in parks, at the seashore. She uses the pastel crayon feelingly, aiming to elicit the atmosphere which qualifies the situations depicted. There is something appealing in the sympathetic treatment of her subjects, and in the unostentatious nature of her imagery.

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Pat Erickson

At the Twentieth Century Club there is on exhibition a collection of paintings by Pat Erickson.

The pictures fall into two divisions, landscapes and personal portraits. Miss Erickson executes both in a pronounced romantic manner as if she wished to achieve a visionary effect. Her landscapes may be based on some actual scene, but they are portrayed in color and patterns which make them seem dreamlike. They are filmy, veiled fancies. Looming mountains undulate in the distance, soft-textured trees streak the landscape, a glittering sun issues dazzling light over the panorama. It is poetic painting aimed to illustrate a mood.

The portraits are painted with more vividness and clarity. Miss Erickson stresses the dramatic traits of her interesting sitters. Sometimes she etherealizes them as though they were characters in a dream, bereft of physical qualifications.

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Finger Paintings

Through Jan. 9 finger paintings by Francis R. Fast will be on view at the City Club. Some of the pictures were shown earlier in the season at the Vose Galleries.

Finger painting has become popular in recent years. It is an ancient medium that was probably employed before the brush or its equivalent was invented. Today educators have recommended it for children or hobby artists because the process yields quick and pleasing results. While some are content to produce a decoration, Mr. Fast paints flower and leaf forms of his own invention. The pictures show his inclination towards balance and movement, variety and organization, so that there is some discipline in his fanciful encounters in "pushing paint around."

Jooss at Shubert

The Jooss Ballet will appear at the Shubert Theater instead of at Jordan Hall, on Jan. 13, in order to take advantage of the theater's more elaborate stage facilities, which are necessary for the Jooss productions.

Because of the larger capacity of the Shubert, and because of the conflict with the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra at Symphony Hall that evening, the ballet will give a matinee performance only. The program will include the new ballets, "Chronica" and "Spring Tale."

Tickets already bought for the Jordan Hall matinee may be exchanged next week at the Shubert box office. Refunds for the evening performance will be made at the Jordan Hall box office.

On Manhattan Stages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It looks as though Broadway may soon be facing a seal crisis. First of all, there is Sallie, the seal Dwight Deere Wiman has hired for his forthcoming Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical. Sallie was born and bred at Mark Huling's seal farm near Kingston, N. Y. Any day now, she should be getting her script, as it takes three weeks for her to perfect the required tricks. Since a certain skepticism was evinced on the part of drama departments concerning this thespic mammal, Tom Weatherly has provided sworn and attested documents with bright red seals to prove that Sallie is no press agent's fish story. Or is she?

The other seal is an as yet unchosen creature to play a role in Dr. Milton Bender's proposed comedy in which Teddy Hart and Audrey Christie may appear. Since Dr. Bender is an agent, it is possible that he has already signed some unknown seal to a lavish contract. The story of this play, we understand, concerns a 40-year-old vaudevillian who enters a child's song-writing contest by proxy—and wins. Maybe a musical seal is in order.

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Turning to more serious matters, George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva" is due on Broadway on Jan. 29, under the auspices of Gilbert Miller. Barry Jones and Maurice Colbourne are the principal players. This is the new Shaw play which has been touring Canada recently and to which Mr. Shaw has been adding dialogue by cable to keep it up with the crisis in Europe. At this writing, it can still be performed in one evening. But as Mr. Shaw allows no cutting of his scripts, there is no telling how long it will run by the time it arrives at Henry Miller's or the Martin Beck (possible theaters) at the month's end. "Geneva" was originally considered by the Theater Guild triumvirate, but when its own heavy production schedule prevented such sponsorship, Mr. Miller willingly took over the chore.

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"Yokel Boy" and "Hamlet" are closing on Saturday evening. Both attractions will be taken on tour. "Billy Draws a Horse" closed last Sunday evening, at the Playhouse.

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Seats are now on sale at the Cort Theater for "The Male Animal," by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent, which opens next Tuesday night and which is receiving glowing notices on the road. . . . Robert Edmond Jones will be associated with Arthur Shields and Edward Choate in the revival of Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," starring Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood (in their original roles), opening on Broadway during the week of Jan. 15. . . . Walter Huston, now on the Rivoli screen in "The Light That Failed," is expected here soon to begin work on Ellis St. Joseph's "A Passenger to Bali" . . . "The Time of Your Life" will play a benefit for the Actors' Fund of America, and "Margin for Error," for the Stage Relief Fund, both on Sunday evening next . . . Rodgers and Hart will make songs and words for the musical by Jack Yellen in which Al Jolson, Ruby Keeler, Martha Raye, and Billy Gilbert may appear for Lee Shubert in the spring . . . Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey plan to present "Two for the Show," directed by Joshua Logan, on the night of Jan. 30, after a try-out in either Boston or Baltimore.

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"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway is being put in rehearsal, with Franchot Tone in the lead role. Benjamin F. Glazer, who translated Molnar's "Liliom" and had a hand this season in "Summer Night," has prepared the acting version. Lee Strasberg will direct the play, which is the Guild's third production of its twenty second subscription season. Mr. Hemingway wrote "Fifth Column" in Madrid during the Spanish revolution. It deals with the Fascist organization of wreckers who worked within the Loyalist lines during the siege of that city. The Guild has acquired three other plays recently—"Marie-Adelaide," "First Stop Heaven," and "Turn Again Home."

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E. Ray Goetz announces that he has acquired "They Walk Alone," a melodrama by Max Catto, which has been successful in London. Mr. Goetz will return to New York early in 1940 to begin preparations for the production.

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Hugh Marlowe and Arlene Francis will play the young couple in "Young Couple Wanted," the Arthur Wilmurt play with Jerome Mayer plans to bring to Broadway on Jan. 25. Besides their theater work, both players are on the radio. Mr. Marlowe has been Ellery Queen in the serial of that name for the past six months. Miss Francis is featured in another serial, "Betty and Bob." Mr. Marlowe's last Broadway appearance was in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," last season. Martin Gabel will direct "Young Couple Wanted."

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Two current Broadway plays have been bought for Hollywood. M-G-M has purchased the screen rights to Sidney Kingsley's "The World We Make" for $100,000. Warners, who were financially interested in the stage version of the Millen Brand novel, "The Outward Room," will receive some of the proceeds. And Paramount announces that it has bought Samson Raphaelson's "Skylark," in which Gertrude Lawrence is acting at the Morosco. The amount paid was not announced. Claudette Colbert is already cast in the Lawrence role.

Paul Osborn, Playwright

By John D. Beaufort

New York

At the University of Michigan, Paul Osborn thought he might like engineering. Out of college, he became successively a teacher, a bank clerk, and a gateman of the Long Island Railroad. From this sequence of events—which, incidentally, led him to a course of study at Yale under George Pierce Baker—it is not surprising that he has turned out to be a playwright.

The erstwhile gate tender is now represented by his third Broadway success, "Morning's at Seven." It goes on evenings at 8:40 in the Longacre Theater with the aid of a crack cast playing against a cunningly appropriate Mielzinger background.

The characters in "Morning's at Seven" are drawn mostly from the pension age group, the youngest being a kindergartener of 39. It will be remembered that in "On Borrowed Time," the most important person was a grandfather.

It was raining outside when we dropped in to inquire into this seeming preoccupation with graybeards. But within Mr. Osborn's apartment, a cannel coal fire burned genially in a squat stove.

"Why so many old folk?" he said. "Well, I suppose first of all because elderly people have always interested me. As a youngster I was brought up among elderly people and I had more than the usual chance to study them at close range."

As a result of this boyhood observation in Indiana, he discovered that, far from being dull and faded and without dramatic interest, his elders were a pretty lively lot.

"Their problems were just as real to them as mine were to me, I found. You know it's very easy to dub old people unimportant and drab. But scratch the surface and you can't help finding something of interest—if only because they have been through so many experiences," he said.

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In "Morning's at Seven," the playwright has put his theory to its severest test. But even as early as his first box office success, "The Vinegar Tree," in 1930, Mr. Osborn revolved his situation around middle-aged characters. Before that, he had been represented on Broadway by "Hot Bed," "A Ledge," and "Oliver Oliver."

Mr. Osborn got part of the idea for "Morning's at Seven" from an account of a libel suit which appeared in the London Chronicle. It was about a "triangle" situation which harked back many years before the suit was filed. The people involved were all in their fifties and sixties. Which merely served to strengthen Mr. Osborn's conviction.

"That's merely an instance of the extensive sources for material," he said. "I tried keeping a notebook once. But I never could think of anything really important to put in it. So I gave up. However, I am fairly orderly about my writing. I usually begin with Act I, Scene I, and work consecutively right through a play."

"Sometimes I get stuck, of course. For instance, I had a lot of trouble with David in 'Morning's at Seven.' He just wouldn't behave. Finally, after re-writing him any number of different ways, I dropped the whole play for the time being and wrote the screen-play of 'The Young In Heart' for David Selznick."

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This, however, was not the first time "Morning's at Seven" had been interrupted. Mr. Osborn was already at work on the play in Connecticut some three years ago when Dwight Deere Wiman telephoned from New York and asked him to get a copy of "On Borrowed Time," by Lawrence Watkin. John Hay Whitney had the idea that it would make a grand play. Mr. Osborn read it but didn't think seriously of doing the dramatization.

Then one day, when "Morning's at Seven" wasn't going so well, he wrote a few pages on the first scene of "On Borrowed Time," just for fun, "to prove to myself I could do it." The next time he went to New York, Mr. Osborn took along these tentative pages. Mr. Whitney happened to be in the Wiman office and when he saw them, he was so delighted that the playwright was persuaded to drop "Morning's at Seven."

"On Borrowed Time" had a run on Broadway and later became a movie. Mr. Osborn had no share in the preparation of this, however. his only films being the aforementioned "The Young in Heart" and the forthcoming "The Yearling."

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With "On Borrowed Time" out of the way, Mr. Osborn retired to Connecticut where, last winter, he finished "Morning's at Seven." Soon he will be returning to Connecticut to begin work on a new play. Maybe it will be something with music by Kurt Weill, against a Cape Cod setting. And he has had a vague notion for a play about the "Morning's at Seven" characters in their salad days.

Would he ever try to drama of social conflict?

"No, I don't think you can write sincerely about such things unless you have really absorbed them," Mr. Osborn replied. "Rice, Shaw, and Odets have that advantage. To write plays of social significance would be artificial in me. My interest in government and sociology was completely negligible during my college years because—and it was a highly regrettable condition—it was not considered smart for our generation to know anything about such matters. Social awareness came too late to me."

Nin-Culmell Recital

Joaquin Nin-Culmell, Spanish pianist lately heard with the Flute Players' Club, will give a recital of "Five Centuries of Spanish Music," in Paine Hall, Cambridge, on Friday evening, Jan. 12, under the auspices of the Harvard music department. The concert will be open to the public without charge. The program:

I.
16th Century
Diferencias sobre el canto del Caballero ..... Antonio de Cabezón (1510-1566)
Two Fantasies ..... Luis de Milán (1500-)
17th Century
Tiento ..... Juan Cabanilles (1644-1712)
18th Century
Three Sonatas ..... Padre Antonio Soler (1729-1783)
a) C minor
b) A minor
c) D major
II.
19th Century
First Book of "Iberia" ..... Albéniz (1861-1909)
a) Evocación
b) El Puerto
c) Fête-Dieu à Séville
III.
20th Century
Andante (Pour le Tombeau de Paul Dukas) ..... Manuel de Falla
Two Sonatas of the Escorial ..... Rodolfo Halffter
a) D minor
b) A major
Sicilienne et Bourrée, from the "Suite" ..... Joaquin Rodrigo
Sonata ..... Nin-Culmell
Vivace—Andante—Presto
Dance of Terror ..... Manuel de Falla
The Magic Circle ..... Manuel de Falla
Ritual Fire Dance ..... Manuel de Falla
From "Love the Magician"

Vladimir Horowitz

Vladimir Horowitz program for his concert in Symphony Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 12, is as follows:

Prélude and Fugue in F minor ..... Mendelssohn
Phantasie in C major, Op. 17 ..... Schumann
Toccata, Op. 7 ..... Schumann
Barcarolle, Op 60 ..... Chopin
Etude, E flat minor, Op. 10 ..... Chopin
Etude, F major, Op. 10 ..... Chopin
Etude, C flat major, Op. 10 ..... Chopin
Three Etudes ..... Debussy
Sonnetti del Petrarca ..... Liszt
"Au bord d'une source" ..... Liszt
Variations on a Theme from "Carmen" ..... Horowitz

New Ballet Theater Season

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The new Ballet Theater, which has been filling the air with the excitement of its preparations, is now scheduled to open a three-weeks season at the Center Theater on Thursday evening, Jan. 11. For size and splendor commensurate with the new organization's plans, no better setting could have been chosen, not even the Metropolitan Opera House, if that were available. The modern atmosphere of the Center Theater is more in keeping with the exuberance of the venture.

A dazzling array of famous choregraphers, dancers, stage designers and musical composers, presenting novelties, new works and restyled revivals of the classics, has gathered together most of the big names outside the active Russian companies, in what is probably truthfully called the "greatest collaboration in ballet history."

The combination of the very old, restaged in the spirit of its time, to the brandest of brand new, done in the fashion of ours, will present a gallery of ballet theater forms, from the oldest extant ballet, "La Fille Mal Gardée," to the newest and perhaps the freshest, William Saroyan's "The Great American Goof."

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The latter, with scenery projected by lighting rather than paint (by Boris Aronson), with spoken lines given to the dancers with choregraphy by Eugene Loring, author of the American Ballet Caravan's smash hit of last season, "Billy the Kid," and music by Henry Brant, who "goes to town" with Mr. Bach and other classical composers, will have its world première on the opening night, when Mikhail Mordkin's "Voices of Spring," and Michel Fokine's "Les Sylphides," re-set by Augustus Tack and restaged by the master who remembers how things were done in the old Imperial Ballet days but has his own way of doing them, will be the other ballets on the program.

Each subsequent program will contain one traditional ballet, one modern, and one "character" or sprightly entertainment piece. The contemporary ballets will have the advantage of being staged by their originators, the classical ballets will be restaged under the classical influence, that is, by those who have access to the authentic background. Thus, "La Fille Mal Gardée," which Mordkin's company has recently presented on tour, will be done over by Bronislava Nijinska, especially engaged for the task; and Anton Dolin of London will do over "Giselle" and "Swan Lake" as they were presented in England by the Markova-Dolin Ballet, when they received the impress of Nicolas Sergeieff's memories of the old Maryinsky Theater.

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Leading the choregraphers are the three great Russian names, Michel Fokine, Adolph Bolm, and Mikhail Mordkin, all long resident in the United States. In addition to "Les Sylphides," Fokine will restage his "Carnaval," with the Schumann score and the setting after Bakst. Bolm will present for the first time as a ballet Prokofieff's delightful orchestral nursery tale, "Peter and the Wolf," scenery and costumes by Lucinda Ballard, and revive his "Mechanical Ballet" (first presented in the Hollywood Bowl in 1931 as "The Factory") to Mossolov's "Iron Foundry." This production will have new sets and costumes by Alexis Sahnovsky. Mordkin will contribute, "as is" from his recent repertoire, besides "Voices of Spring" (music by Johann Strauss, scenery and costumes by Simonson), "The Goldfish" to Nicolai Tcherepnin's music, with settings by Sergei Soudekeine and costumes by Soudekeine and Anisfeld.

The English visitors, Anton Dolin, Antony Tudor and Andrea Howard, bring with them some of their London successes. Besides the restaged "Giselle" and "Swan Lake," Dolin has prepared a new ballet to Raymond Scott's music, called "The Raymond Scott Quintet," a matter of six dancers, following Scott's vagarious way with music, which will also constitute a world première. Lucinda Ballard has done the setting and costumes for this work.

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For American premières of English works, Miss Howard's "Lady into Fox," based on David Garnett's charming little novel, with score arranged from music of Honegger and setting and costumes by Nadia Benois, made its début at the Mercury Theater, London, last May. Her "Death and the Maiden" (Schubert—not the song but the Andante Cantabile from the Quartet in D minor) was first produced there in 1937, at which time she danced the maiden.

Tudor's contributions are "Dark Elegies," "Jardin aux Lilas," and "The Judgment of Paris." The latter work, with music by Kurt Weill, was first produced in London in 1938. "Dark Elegies," first produced there in 1937, uses music of Gustav Mahler, and has dress and décor by Nadia Benois. "Jardin aux Lilas," set to Chausson's "Poème," with setting and costumes by Hugh Stevenson, was first performed in London in 1936.

Agnes de Mille, American dancer and choregrapher, who has spent a great deal of time in London, where she danced in "Dark Elegies" and "The Judgment of Paris," will do Darius Milhaud's "Creation du Monde" for an all-Negro cast; and José Fernandez will present dance compositions to Nin's "Iberia" and Granados' "Goyescas," with an all-Spanish cast. Yurek Shabelevsky, that sterling dancer, formerly of the De Basil Ballet Russe, has been engaged to dance leading roles and to stage a ballet on Polish themes, "Ode to Glory" to music from Chopin.

Alexander Smallens, Harold Byrns, and Ralph Stone are the conductors announced.

'Harvest' to Open Monday

The French film, "Harvest," which received the award of the New York Film Critics Circle as the best foreign film of 1939, will be shown at the Fine Arts Theater starting Monday. Marcel Pagnol directed and prepared the screen version from a story by Jean Giono. Arther Honneger provided a musical score. The cast includes Gabriel Gabrio, Fernandel, Orane Demazis, and Edouard Delmont.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEns. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit! MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
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Championship Canadian Hockey Team in Boston to Meet Eagles and Crimson

McGill University Sextet Here for Two-Game Stand

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

McGill University's senior hockey team, winners last season of the Triple I League championship for the third straight year, arrived in Boston today for a two-game stand with local colleges. The first will be an exhibition affair with Boston College at the Garden tonight, and the second will be a league contest with Harvard at the Arena Saturday.

The flashing Redmen, although icing a team which is not so strong as those of recent years are practically a certainty to make the night more than interesting for the Eagles, despite B. C.'s 24-1 victory over a first-year Cornell sextet at Rye, N. Y., during the Christmas holidays.

League Opener

At the same time tonight, Toronto and Princeton will officially open the Triple I League season at Princeton. On Saturday, while the Crimson is facing McGill here, Yale will play host to Toronto, and Princeton will welcome Queen's. Dartmouth, seventh member of the league, waits until Jan 13 before taking the ice in its inaugural league contest against Harvard at the Arena. This game will also be the opener in the Quadrangular League. Montreal, eighth contestant in the loop, has resigned from competition this year.

If ever there was a season in which to upset the supremacy of McGill in the international meetings, this would seem to be it, at least from the Canadian angle. First of all, the Redmen because of the war, have withdrawn from the Quebec Senior Hockey League, in which they were twice champions since 1930, and many believe it was the tough competition in this league which made McGill the rulers of intercollegiate hockey for so many seasons.

Montreal Out

Second, with Montreal dropping out, the Canadian teams play only eight league games to the Americans' nine, giving the boys on this side of the border a two-point handicap. (Americans play two games with each of three American rivals, and one game with each of three Canadian rivals. Canadians play two games with each of two Canadian rivals, and one game with each of four American contestants.

And third, McGill, lacking an outstanding star such as it has had in the past—Farmer, McConnell, Pidcock, Farquharson, Crutchfield, to name a few—can be considered only as a well-rounded Canadian sextet.

Canadians Favored

Despite these angles, McGill, along with Toronto and Queen's, must be favored over the American teams from an American viewpoint, for not one of the four has shown to advantage this season. Princeton and Yale were thought to be the ones to watch this year, while Harvard was given practically no consideration because of the loss of Capt. Austie Harding and Joe Patrick. And Dartmouth—gauged by the wailing of Coach Eddie Jeremian at Hanover—was thought to be only a notch above Harvard.

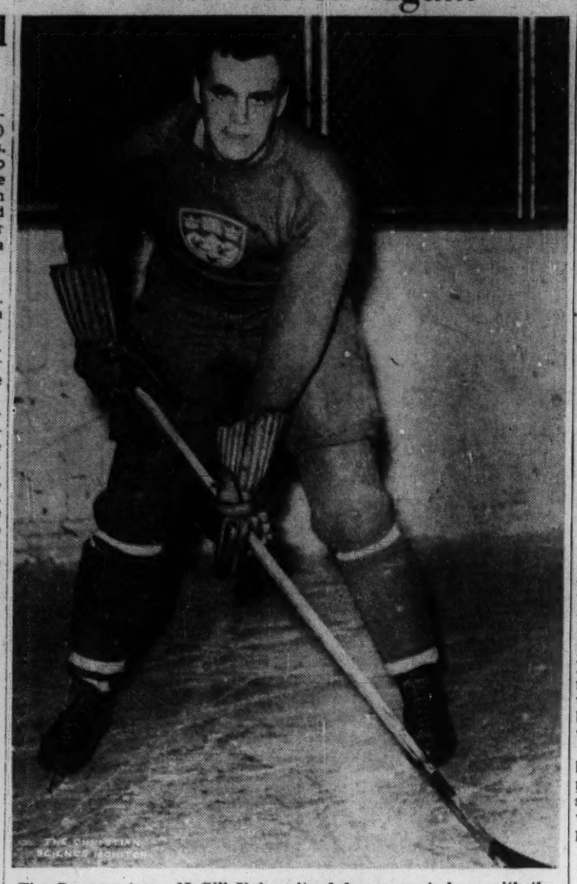
Yet consider the records. Harvard decisively defeated a B. U. sextet which had tied Princeton and held Yale to a 5-4 victory, and then went on to tie Princeton in their three-game exhibition series at Lake Placid. Yale, after tying the Junior Olympics (whom Harvard also tied in a practice game) and barely beating the Terriers, went west after Christmas to drop two games to Minnesota before chalking up a 5-2 victory over an inexperienced Michigan team. And Dartmouth, with a 4-3 victory over Boston College, has yet to lose a game this season.

Open Race

So among the American teams, it looks like an open race, both in the Quad League and in the international race. Harvard, it seems, is in an especially nice spot either to forge ahead itself, or to upset the applecart for the other three.

McGill brings to Boston six veterans who played here last year—Capt. Cam Dickison and Howie Walker, left wings; Bill Macdonald, center; Dan Doheny, right wing, and Timmy Dunn and Herb Owen, defensemen. Newcomers to the team include Ken Brands, who played intermediate last year, and Jack Perrin, who starred for the University of Manitoba, at defense. Bob Keefer, up from the intermediates; Grant Morrison at right wing, and Ronnie Fyfe and Walt Johnson in goal. Fyfe and Johnson, who are stepping into the place left vacant by the American-born Ash Emerson, are rated on a par, and Coach Hughie Farquharson finds it hard to choose between them. Johnson usually gets first call.

Visits Boston Again



Tim Dunn, veteran McGill University defenseman, is here with the Redmen for their two games in Boston this week. The first is with Boston College at the Garden tonight, and the second is with Harvard at the Arena Saturday. Tim, who is in his third year with the McGill Seniors, plays an air-tight game at the points.

Bobsled Racing Veterans Leave Field Wide Open

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 4 (AP)—The United States bobsled racing field was thrown open to young and coming pilots yesterday with retirement of five veteran racers from competition this winter at Mt. Van Hoevenberg's Olympic run.

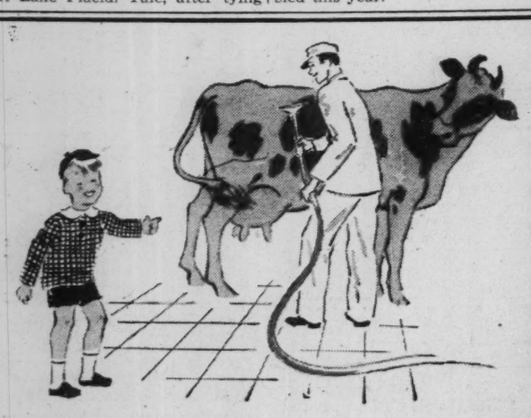
Hanging up their crash helmets are J. Hubert Stevens, Lake Placid, eldest of the four bobsledding Stevens brothers, winner of the two-man title in the 1932 Olympics and one of the best pilots in the game.

Robert Linney, Lyon Mountain, designer and builder of the streamlined "Iron Clipper" sled, holder of the Mt. Van Hoevenberg four-man speed title, North American champion and a member of the 1940 American Olympic squad.

Matthew Monahan, Jr., Lake Placid, youngest member of the 1940 Olympic team and holder of the one and one-half mile course record for two-man sleds. Bob Washbond, Keene Valley, 1936 Olympic winner and winner on several occasions of every two-man title.

Aubrey "Bucky" Wells, another member of the 1940 Olympic squad, colorful Keene Valley pilot who for two seasons swept the bobsledding field.

Among outstanding racing pilots left to fill the shoes of the veterans are Bill Linney, brother of Robert, who made his debut this winter; Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman, who carried off top honors at the run last year and was selected a member of the 1940 Olympic team; Curtis Stevens, consistent winner, who rode with his brother in the 1932 games, and James Bickford, Saranac Lake brakesman on Donna Fox's Olympic crew, who has changed ends on a four-man sled this year.



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Dairy Products for Every Meal

Sports Around the Hub

Indoor Track Campaign Is Near

As the eastern indoor track and field campaign leaves the starting line at Brooklyn Saturday night, where the annual K. of C. Games will be held in the 13th Regimental Armory, much fan interest will center on that popular and capable Kansas veteran, Glenn Cunningham. Beaten in the Sugar Bowl mile by Archie San Romani, Glenn will open his indoor schedule by trying for his second successive triumph in the K. of C. 880.

Cunningham has been king of his field for so long it is difficult to trace his record. In recent past seasons, his entry in any one-mile event meant that the race was over. Like the Yankees in baseball, he seemed capable of winning any competition any time he so desired.

* * *

However, the Cobbs, Ruths, Tildens, Granges and Cunninghams do not go on forever, and this may be the season when the youngsters will steal the well-known spotlight. Leslie MacMitchell, for instance, figures to win a generous share of firsts on the boards. Johnny Quigley, the schoolboy sensation who won the 440 at Princeton last June, is another rising star.

* * *

Boston's initial track show comes to the Garden on the evening of Jan. 13—the annual Veterans of Foreign Wars meet. Unless he is a hopeless failure in previous meets, Cunningham will return to the scene of many past triumphs that night.

* * *

The Gridiron Club will hold its regular weekly meeting at the Hotel Lenox next Monday evening. The guest card includes several leading basketball coaches.

* * *

With the passing of black-haired Johnny Gagnon to New York Americans, the final link of a once-great scoring line leaves Montreal hockey. Back in the days when Morenz and Joliat were sinking goals for the red-shirt Canadiens, they were flanked by several right wingmen, but Gagnon was the last and—in the opinion of many—the best.

* * *

Local football fans may witness a repetition of the recent Cotton Bowl battle next fall. Having become well acquainted on the New Orleans journey, B. C. and Clemson will meet at Fenway Park in 1940 if they can shift a date somewhere in previously arranged schedules. The teams definitely will meet in 1941.

* * *

The fifth annual Class B tournament of the Massachusetts Badminton Association will be held at the University Club, Jan. 12, 13, 14, 19, and 20. Entries close tomorrow.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the South Boston Yacht Club last night at the Strandway quarters, Commodore Thomas Moroney was re-elected to the helm for another year.

* * *

The New England section of the Professional Golf Association will hold a directors' meeting this evening at the Hotel Lenox.

* * *

Semifinal round of the Middlesex Bowl squash tourney was scheduled late this afternoon at the Harvard Club. Richard Wakeman, state titleholder, meets John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club, and Harold Kaese of the University Club opposes H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of the Union Boat Club.

* * *

The Boston Olympics, riding the crest of an eight-game victory wave, saw prospects of rough seas ahead when it was learned that Frankie Spain definitely would not play, and that Paul Guibord might not be able to play, against Lachine Rapides at the Garden tomorrow and Saturday evenings. Spain, veteran center who has been of invaluable aid to the team this year, was injured in last Monday's game with Shawinigan, while Guibord, the team's leading scorer at right wing, injured his ankle at practice last night.

* * *

Jack Harris, who has been out ill since practically the start of the season, will fill in for Spain against the Rapides. Coach Hago Harrington is undecided just whom to use in place of Guibord, should it be necessary to substitute. It is possible that the veteran Art Smith, who has been out with a hand injury, may see service, or that two Juniors may be called upon for their first game in the Seniors' company. The Juniors are Mort Buckley of Cambridge and Garnet Isola of Detroit and Worcester.

* * *

St. Hyacinthe Gaels, who have received poor support at home this season despite the fact that they are fourth in the league standing, will play the remaining games on their schedule at Granby, Que., according to an announcement from Provincial League headquarters.

Yankees Foil Rival Clubs; Take Grissom

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The New York Yankees obtained pitcher Lefty Lee Grissom from the Cincinnati Reds today in exchange for right-hander Joe Beggs of the world champions' Newark farm and thereby confounded the "stop the Yankees" movement in the American League.

Barred by a rule passed last month from trading within their own league as long as they remain champions, the Yankees unobtrusively sidled over to the senior circuit and acquired one of the best southpaw pitching prospects in the major leagues.

Made on Waivers

The swap was made on waivers and President Ed Barrow of the New York club made no mention of any cash being involved.

It was the kind of deal that might help both clubs, but the potentialities seemed all in favor of the Yankee juggernaut the baseball magnates were supposed to be trying to check.

Grissom was of little or no help in the Reds' march to the National League pennant last season, winning nine and losing seven, and the year before he had the negligible record of two victories and three defeats.

But he was handicapped during both campaigns. He showed tremendous promise in his first full season with Cincinnati in 1937 by winning 12 and losing 17 for a last place club.

Defeated Pirates

He showed what appeared to be a complete recovery of this form at the end of last year by taking two sizzling pitching performances from the Pittsburgh Pirates, one a five-hitter and the other a seven. In his only World Series appearance he set down four Yankees in a row—all he faced in 1⅓ innings of the third game.

Twenty-seven years old, Grissom is an eccentric but willing worker. He hurled in 18 of the first 42 games in 1937 and six of them in a row starting Memorial Day. He fanned 149 that season.

Feeling right, and with the Yankees behind him, he is capable of winning 25 games. Coming at the time Lefty Gomez is fast fading, the lean Texan looks like the answer to McCarthy's problem.

To get him the champions gave up a pitcher they could not use after he had spent three seasons with their International League farm, although held on New York's reserve list.

Beggs is 26 years old and still a good big league prospect. He won 12 and lost 10 last year. In 1938 he divided his time between the Yankees and the Bears, winning three and losing two for the former and six for the latter. However, in 1937 in a full year at Newark he won 21 and lost four and had an earned run average of 2.61.

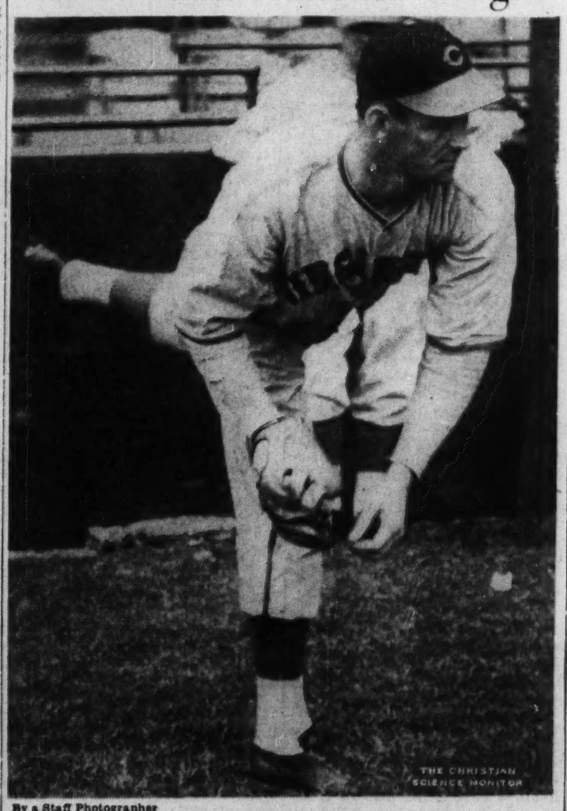
Lake Placid Hockey Won by Colgate Team

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. Jan. 4 (AP)—Colgate University is the new champion of the Lake Placid Club's annual intercollegiate tournament.

The Red Raiders skated to a thrilling 5-4 victory over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in two overtime periods last night to win the crown. Williams won the first consolation game from Hamilton, 3-1.

In afternoon consolation finals, Cornell defeated Middlebury, 4-2, and St. Lawrence won from Union 4-3.

Yanks Raid National League

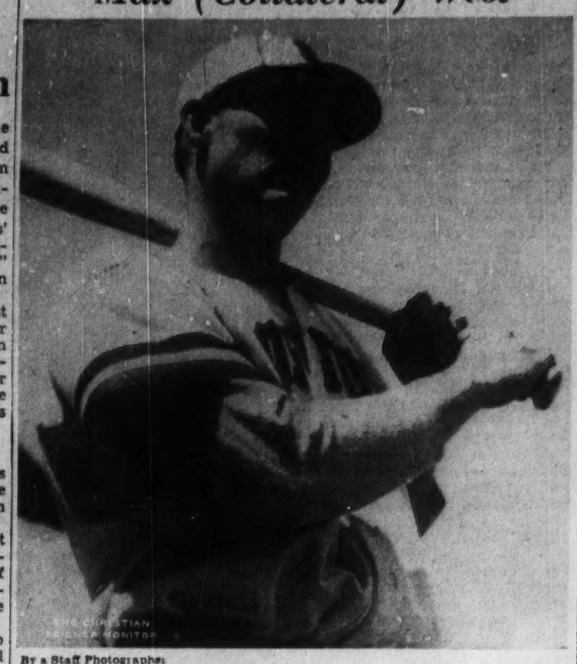


By a Staff Photographer

Lee Grissom

This lanky Texan, who won 12 games for a last-place Cincinnati club as a freshman in 1937, has joined the New York Yankees. The Yanks took him from the Reds in exchange for Joe Beggs, a right-handed pitcher on the Newark roster.

Max (Collateral) West



By a Staff Photographer

If President Bob Quinn of the Bees needs ready cash, he can get it by taking Max West's hand and walking down Wall Street. The young Californian has been in great demand since the close of the 1939 baseball season.

Much Discussed Max West Once Rated Asset by Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—He was valuable enough to be rated an asset by a bank, which may have something to do with the fact that the name of Max West, the honey from the Bee Hive, is right up front when the possibility of National League player deals is discussed.

Honestly, a bank once foreclosed on him like he was the old homestead and the money from Uncle John didn't arrive in time. The bank kept him as an ambling asset for a spell, then sold him, possibly figuring that was better than loaning him out at 6 per cent.

All Want Him

Anyway, all the National League clubs seem to want him now, including the Bees, who have him, and strangely enough he might prove even more valuable to the other teams than he is to the Bees.

In the first place, he is one of the two National Leaguers to hit a home run in every park last season. Hank Leiber of the Cubs was the other. West hit 19 home runs, and only two of them were hit in the huge park at Boston, where a visiting player's batting average shrinks about 10 per cent because the balls do not bounce off the fences very often.

Five in Brooklyn

Five of the home runs were hit at Brooklyn. He blasted out four at Pittsburgh and three at Philadelphia, so naturally these three clubs figure that if he could do that on visiting days he would be quite a lad if he played half of his games at any one of their parks.

West is a tall, loosely-connected youngster on the order of Ted Williams. He is a fairly good fielder, and although his batting average of .285 is not spectacular, the men who know about such things think he is about due to blossom out, and they also think that if he had a home ball park where the fences were not in the next county he would give anyone a race for home run honors. His specialty is long fly balls to right, which on the Bees' plantation are caught, but which in many another park would be home runs.

Power on Road

From the Bees' angle, West is valuable for his power, particularly on the road, but because of the size of the Boston park a punch hitter like Buddy Hassett is just as valuable.

Boston would demand a lot of playing value in exchange for West. If the Bees could trade him for one or two punch hitters there would be profit all around. The Boston club lost 31 games by one run last season, six more than any other club, and a man who could drive out those singles with a man on second would be welcome.

A man like Morrie Arnovich of the Phils, for example. In fact, that would loom as a pretty fair deal for all concerned, with West going to a park where his long hits would pay dividends, and Arnovich going to a park where his line drives would push over runs.

Attracted Stengel

Casey Stengel, then a Brooklyn coach, spotted West about seven years ago when the lanky youngster was playing schoolboy baseball at Alhambra, Calif., but it was not until the fall of 1937 that Bob Quinn, Bee prexy, said casually to Stengel: "Oh, by the way, I just bought that young fellow West who caught your eye a few years ago."

West, in the meantime, had had a varied career. He matriculated at U. S. C., but baseball was his first love and he did not stay. It was in 1935 when the ball club he was playing with—Sacramento—was liquidated that the bank grabbed up the contracts of West and two other players—Don Johnson and Harry Rosenberg.

The bank sold him to the San Francisco Missions, where he stayed until until Quinn picked him up. Now everybody wants to pick him up.

Harmon Catches Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—After catching up on back studies, All-America Tom Harmon has finally come out for basketball and is battling to win back the position he held last year.

Harmon, who led the basketball team in scoring last winter did not report until Dec. 26 because he had missed much school work during the football season and wished to make it up.

Rangers Try To Add More To New Mark

By the Associated Press

The National Hockey League schedule for tonight shows three games on tap, but one of them—the New York Rangers vs. the New York Americans—gets almost individual attention.

The Rangers are gunning for a new National League record for consecutive games without defeat—and the Americans are trying to make history repeat and end this streak the way they did several years ago when another Ranger club was on a rampage.

Latest note of interest on how the Americans plan to put the skids under the Rangers came yesterday when Red Dutton's puck purveyors announced they had acquired the "Black Cat"—otherwise Johnny Gagnon—from the Montreal Canadiens.

Gagnon Started Slow

Gagnon started slow and hasn't been a leading factor in the Canadiens' successes. But Dutton thinks there is a lot of play left in the veteran skater, and indicated that maybe he would be the answer to the Americans' hope that begins "Please, let us wallop the Rangers tonight . . . "

The Rangers have now gone 15 games without a defeat and think they need three more to tie the mark supposedly set years ago by the Canadiens. However, others contend that all they have to do is win two more to tie a mark of 17 now held by the Canadiens and Boston's Bruins, and believed in some quarters to be the league high.

In any event, the Rangers will be gunning for a victory—but their chief gunners are not in very good shape.

Amerks Tied Rangers

The best the Americans have done against the Rangers is a 1-1 tie, but tonight may be the turning point in the foruth contest between the two for the Metropolitan championship and the William J. Macbeth Trophy.

In the league's other two games, the Detroit Red Wings play the Montreal Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs have an engagement in Chicago.

Brown University Records Successful Athletic Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Brown 1939 varsity teams compiled a record of 68 victories and 51 defeats, with favorable balances in football, basketball, swimming, tennis, and rifle shooting.

The baseball, hockey, fencing, golf, soccer and wrestling teams showed deficits, while the track forces emerged from a dual meet schedule with three wins against the same number of losses.

Hoop Team Best

The greatest success was achieved in basketball, swimming, and tennis with the hoop quintet the best in Brown's history.

During the regulation 1938-39 season, the basket shooters captured 17 out of 20 contests and were chosen at the close of the campaign to represent New England in the N. C. A. A. tournament at Philadelphia, where they were eliminated by Villanova.

The basketball quintet also had the greatest degree of success attained by any one team against major opponents, defeating Harvard, Yale, Duke, and Rutgers.

Well on Way

This season, the Brown five seems well on its way to another successful year, being undefeated in five games and numbering Harvard, Clark, Connecticut, and Northeastern among the conquered teams.

The swimmers completed their season with seven victories in eight dual meets, of which the high spot was a 38-37 triumph over Harvard. Following the dual meet season, the natators climaxed their successes by winning the New England intercollegiate championships with a total of 42 points.

Beat Rutgers

The most important final 1939 triumph was the 13-0 football victory over a previously unbeaten Rutgers eleven, which enabled Brown to close the grid season with five wins, three losses and one tie.

Kenny Clapp, sprint star, provided the most outstanding individual performance of any Brown athlete during the year by winning three events at the New England intercollegiate track and field championships last spring, to become the first triple winner in the history of the meet.

Several other brilliant exhibitions of the Brown ace during the year included winning the 50-yard dash at the Prout Games and equalling the meet record, tying the 40-yard dash world record at the K. of C. meet, capturing the 60-yard dash and the 220-yard run at the I. C. 4-A meet; and being a member of the relay quartet which lowered the 400-meter world relay mark at the A. A. U. championships last summer.

Another unusual event evolving from the 1939 Brown sports parade was the selection of dual captains for the first time in Brown football, Bronislaw Stepczyk of Chicopee, Mass. and Louis Duesing of Dumont, N. J., being chosen to share direction of the 1940 eleven.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	12	5	3	66	59	31
Sherbrooke	14	7	3	103	71	31
Lachine	10	7	6	76	69	26
St. Hyacinthe	11	8	1	94	88	23
Verdun	8	10	3	65	62	19
Valleyfield	7	11	3	70	77	17
Quebec	7	11	3	67	79	17
Shawinigan	7	17	1	64	100	15

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 3

Sherbrooke 5, Quebec 2.
Lachine 3, Shawinigan 1.

N. E. Intercolegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston Univ.	1	0	5	1	1.000
Boston College	1	0	6	3	1.000
Northeastern	1	0	4	3	1.000
New Hampshire	0	1	3	4	.000
M. I. T.	0	2	4	11	.000
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	.000
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	.000
Colby	0	0	0	0	.000

Result Jan. 3

Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 3.

Bill Tilden did not approach his peak until he was 25.

Hershey Heading For First Place In Division Race

By the Associated Press

The Hershey Bears apparently have their caps set on first place in the western division of the International-American Hockey League and as far as Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians are concerned, there seems to be no stopping them.

The Indians tried it last night and got a neat 3-1 trimming for their trouble as some 2,000 Hershey homefolk looked on happily.

The Bears whipped through a pair of tallies in the second period, while the Indians had to be content with a lone marker in the third on the prettiest play of the night—a solo dash by Joe Lamb, who slid through the Bears' defense and sent a scoring shot into the cords.

Then the Bears clinched the game with a three-foot shot by Harry Frost.

The New Haven Eagles and the Cleveland Barons both have found welcome "cousins" in the league. The Eagles seemingly can't lose to the Syracuse Stars, while the Barons have won three-straight from the Philadelphia Ramblers.

In the New Haven game, the Eagles made it four straight when they s' ted to an easy 6-3 triumph over the Stars before a crowd of 3,200.

Armand Mondou paced the winners with two goals while Bill Summerhill and Tony Hemmerling, the top scorers in the league, each got two points—Summerhill's coming on a goal and an assist and Hemmerling getting credit for two assists.

It was the fifteenth victory for the Eagles, exceeding by one the victory total of the last year's club over the whole season.

Cleveland's third in a row over the Ramblers was a little closer than it was figured the Philadelphians could hold the Barons. The score wa 2-1.

With he count tied at 1-1, Bob Gracie of the winners snared a rebound of a shot by Leroy Goldsworthy and booted it in for the marginal point.

The loss kept the Ramblers in the eastern division's basement. The game drew 4,393 fans.

Increased Attendances and Closer Races in Big Ten—Coast Basketball Starts

Western Conference Moved Ahead During 1939 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Significant trends of Western Conference athletics in 1939 were topped by increased strength of competition in all sports which made particularly close races in football and basketball, and increased attendance and interest in the inter-collegiate program, particularly notable in the same two sports.

Of note, too, was the Big Ten's forward step in re-emphasizing its position in recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, a position rapidly taking hold in all sections of the country. The Big Ten directors in 1939 specifically defined illegal practices in the matter and provided rigid penalties for violations.

Ohio State Crowns

Ohio State produced champions in hotly contested football and basketball races, in football winning over the bid of an inspired Iowa team and in basketball turning back an Indiana team which lost out only in its final game.

The heightened caliber of competition in all sports was further reflected in 12 individual and relay records which fell in track and swimming meets.

New season attendance records were established in basketball and an individual crowd record set as 15,700 saw Ohio State play Minnesota at Minneapolis. Football attendance gained notably over the previous year.

Ohio State's two championships gave it a top rung in the ladder of Conference all-sports competition along with Michigan and Chicago, each winners of three titles in the 14 recognized competitions.

Purdue Failed

Michigan won titles in indoor and outdoor track and in swimming, while Chicago had champions in tennis, fencing and water polo. Six of the remaining seven schools in the Conference won a single championship each, Illinois in gymnastics, Iowa in baseball, Northwestern in golf, Minnesota in hockey, and Wisconsin in cross-country. Only Purdue failed to win a title, but with strong entries in 12 competitions, including a third-place football team, finished high in all-sports averages.

Illinois had the greatest number of teams competing in the Conference, failing to be represented only in cross-country. Chicago, Minnesota, Ohio State, Purdue and Wisconsin had 12 each.

Second place honors went to Michigan in golf, hockey and wrestling as it tied with Illinois, and to Wisconsin, second in track indoors and outdoors, Illinois, with its tie for second in wrestling and a place in fencing, and Northwestern, second in tennis and water polo.

Outstanding Coach

The Big Ten furnished some of the year's outstanding individuals in sports, notably in football. Dr. Eddie Anderson was named football coach of the year and his star halfback, Nile Kinnick, took all honors as the year's outstanding gridder as well as the Big Ten's most valuable player. Kinnick's principal rival for gridiron honors was another Conference player, Tom Harmon of Michigan. Ohio State's Esco Sarkkinen at end, Northwestern's center, John Haman, and Jim Reeder, Illinois tackle, were other All-America gridders from the Big Ten.

In national competition Big Ten teams asserted themselves, Ohio State's basketball team going to the finals of the National Collegiate tournament before losing to Oregon, while Michigan and Ohio State completely dominated the National Collegiate swimming championships.

Results of All-Sports Competition in the Big Ten, 1939

	Chicago	Illinois	Ind.	Iowa	Michigan	Minn.	N. U.	O. S. U.	Purdue	Wis.
Baseball	9*	8	3	1	3	4*	4*	9*	6*	6*
Basketball	7*	3	2	10	7*	4	6	1	5	7*
Cross Country	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3*	3*	1
Fencing	1	2	..	..	..	3*	5	6	6	3*
Football	9	6	7*	2	4*	7*	4*	1	3	10
Golf	10	6	5	4	2	3	1	7*	7*	9
Gymnastics	3	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
Hockey	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Swimming	8	4*	9	4*	1	3	4*	2	10	7
Tennis	1	4	..	8	3	5	2	8	9	7
Outdoor Track	8	7	3	10	1	6	9	4	5	2
Indoor Track	6	9	5	8	1	10	7	4	3	2*
Water Polo	1	3	..	4*	4*	4*	7	..	4*	4*
Wrestling	9*	2*	1	5	2*	4	7*	6	8*	7*

*Indicates tie.

Close Race Is Expected In Big Seven Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—To talk about basketball in the Big Seven Conference in terms of championships without mentioning Colorado University is just like eating a sandwich without the filling.

The Buffaloes were always a figure in the former Rocky Mountain Conference on the polished maples. They tied with Utah for the title in the first season on the Big Seven two years ago and last year walked off easily with an undisputed championship.

Although the Silver and Gold hoopsmen are bent on hanging up another championship pennant on the walls of their field house, and probably will, the race which opens Jan. 5 and continues until March 8 promises to be one of the hottest of the three sponsored by the Big Seven.

Denver vs. Colorado State

Denver University and Colorado State College will do the honors of opening the season, while Jan. 6 Colorado U. will tangle with Wyoming University. The other teams will swing into Conference play the following week.

Colorado lost three of its key performers of last year, but with a wealth of material promises to be plenty potent. The greatest threat to its hopes for another title will be Utah University and Utah State.

The Utah Redskins have only Nick Watts from last year's team, but have hung up an impressive record of victories in pre-season play.

Coach Dick Romney's Utah Staters are the only team in the league which won't have to rely on sophomores. Headed by Delbert Bingham, last season's scoring champ, the Farmers have a nucleus of seven veterans. The Staters were runners-up in the 1939 race.

Unknown Quantity

Wyoming, under a new coach—Everett Shelton, former skipper of the National A. A. U. champion Denver Safeways—remains an unknown quantity. But it's safe to say that if the Cowboys master the ball-handling finesse characteristic of Shelton-coached teams they'll be in the thick of the battle.

Prospects at Brigham Young are not too bright. Coach Eddie Kimball has a handful of veterans and many newcomers, but it will be difficult to replace All-Conference Ralph Crowton, who graduated. Last year B. Y. U. tied for fifth place and unless Coach Kimball develops something of a sensation on the court the Cougars probably will do no better this year.

Denver University with some skyscraper shot artists is set to improve its position of last season—the other part of the tie for fifth.

As for Colorado State, they boast a classy sophomore outfit, led by their high-scoring center of last year, Pershing Blake. It was the cellar for them last year, but they won't end up there this season.

Brooklyn Dodgers Book 34 Contests

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 4 (AP)—A 34-game spring exhibition schedule, beginning March 8 and ending April 14, was announced yesterday by the Brooklyn Dodgers, who will train again at Clearwater, Florida.

The Dodger camp on Clearwater Bay will open Feb. 15, when pitchers and catchers are due to report. The entire squad will be assembled by Feb. 25. Following is the exhibition line-up:

March 8—Cincinnati at Tampa; 9—Cincinnati at Clearwater; 10—Detroit at Lakeland; 12—Detroit at Clearwater; 13—Yankees at St. Petersburg; 14—Detroit at Lakeland; 15—Boston Red Sox at Clearwater; 16—Detroit at Lakeland; 17—Red Sox at Sarasota; 19—St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 20—Yankees at Clearwater; 22—Cardinals at Clearwater; 23—Detroit at Clearwater; 24—Boston Bees at Clearwater; 25—Detroit at Clearwater; 26—Boston Bees at Bradenton; 27—Red Sox at Sarasota; 28—Red Sox at Clearwater; 30—Giants at Americus Ga.; 31—Giants at Columbus Ga.

April 1—Atlanta at Lanett, Ala.; 2—Atlanta at Atlanta; 3—Atlanta at Rome, Ga.; 4—Detroit at Gadsden, Ala.; 5—Detroit at Birmingham; 6—Detroit at Chattanooga; 7—Detroit at Nashville; 8—Yankees at Owensboro, Ky.; 9—Yankees at Louisville; 10—Yankees at Ashland, Ky. (tentative); 11—Yankees at Lynchburg, Va.; 12-13-14—Yankees at Ebbets Field.

50,000 Sees Teams Tie

GLASGOW (CP Cable)—Crowd restrictions went by the board for the annual New Year's Day soccer battle between Glasgow Rangers and their old rivals Celtic. Fifty thousand spectators—the biggest crowd in the United Kingdom since the start of wartime football, Oct. 21—saw the teams fight to a 1-1 draw at Ibrox Park.

The draw kept the Light Blues at the top of the Scottish West group. Queen of the South had a great chance to narrow the margin held by Rangers but the Dumfries squar lost 2-1 at Ayr and remains in second place two points behind.

Scranton Stadium

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 4 (AP)—Directors of the Scranton Miners baseball team of the Eastern League, meeting here yesterday, completed details for the purchase of a stadium site in nearby Dunmore it was learned authoritatively last night. An official announcement was delayed pending the completion of legal details.

An outlay of $100,000 is expected to be made for a stadium seating upwards of 13,500. Scranton last year set a Class A league record of more than 311,000 patrons, while winning the league pennant.

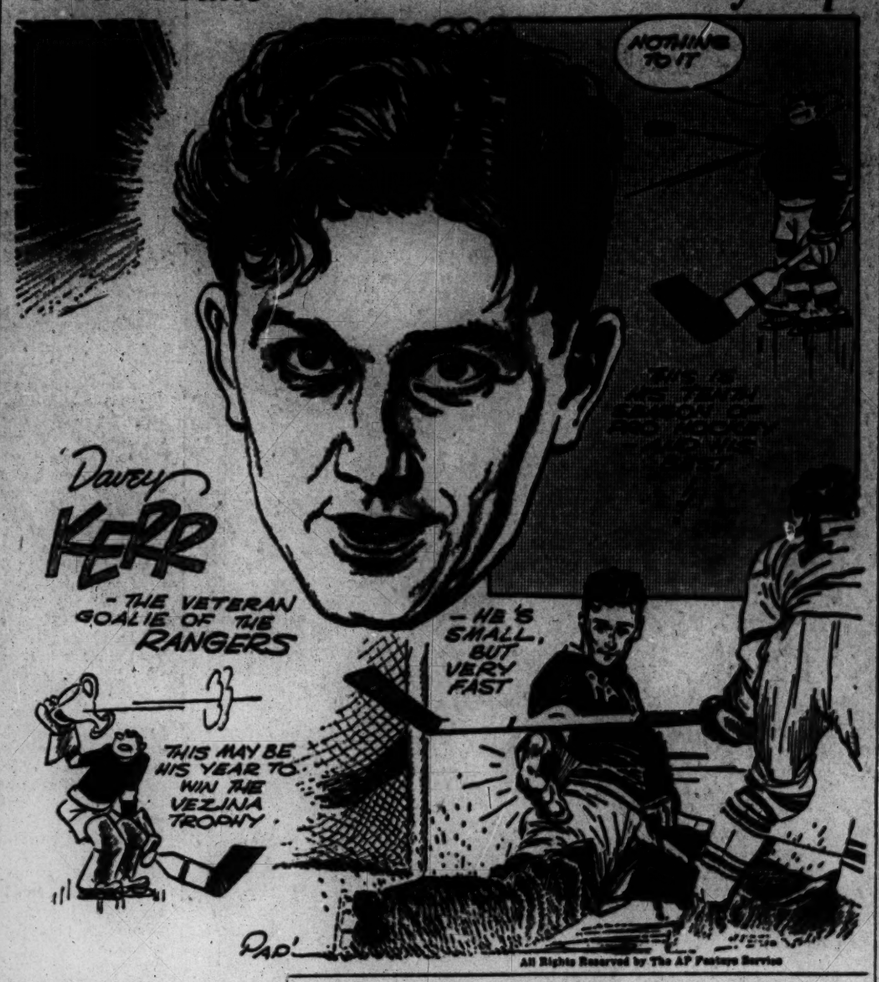
College Basketball

Results Jan. 3

By the Associated Press

Pennsylvania 41, Maryland 34.
Detroit 43, Grinnell 39.
Fordham 32, Columbia 31.
New York Univ. 53, Syracuse 39.
Western (Mich.) State 47, Hope 37.
Ohio U. 50, Scranton U. 45.
Marshall 53, Roanoke 27.
Penn State 36, Kent State 21.
Furman 32, South Carolina 29.
North Carolina 58, Appalachian Tea. 49.
Long Island Univ. 66, Butler 44.
Miami 46, Dayton 36.
Ohio State 46, California 45.
Illinois S. N. 38, Chicago Teachers 24.
John Marshall 51, Bergen College 39.
Creighton 56, Colorado State 34.
Manhattan 41, Cathedral 27.
Santa Clara 44, Montana State 28.
Georgia 62, Chattanooga 28.
Austin 48, Vanderbilt 32.

Great Goalie —By Pap'


NOTHING TO IT
Davey KERR
-THE VETERAN GOALIE OF THE RANGERS
33
-HE'S SMALL, BUT VERY FAST
THIS MAY BE HIS YEAR TO WIN THE VEZINA TROPHY
PAP'

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For the last five seasons, ever since he joined the New York Rangers, Davey Kerr has been in the thick of the fight with the other goalies of the National Hockey League for the Gorges Vezina Trophy, awarded annually to the goal-tender having the lowest "goals against" record during the regular season. But the highly prized award has eluded him.

In this, his tenth season as a professional, Kerr appears to be definitely headed for the top ranking. The great streak which the Rangers have currently compiled has been in a great measure due to Kerr's alertness at the nets. The Rangers lost only three of the first 17 games played and these by the narrowest of margins.

Kerr's forte is his steadiness. He never turns in a bad game. With the youthful band of Rangers operating on the ice today, stressing speed and wide open play, Kerr's task is no easy one.

It was when Kerr joined the Rangers that he really found himself. He turned professional with the Montreal Maroons during the 1929-30 season after starring with the Montreal A. A. A. team, which won Canada's Allan Cup, emblematic of the amateur championship For the four following seasons, he shuttled back and forth between the Maroons and their minor league teams.

Kerr is not a big man, weighing only 160 pounds, but he makes up for his lack of bulk with agility and speed. Frank Boucher, the Rangers' coach, who has been watching Kerr since he first joined the Rangers, insists Davey is the best goalie in the league.

"Right now, Kerr is at the very peak of his game," said Boucher "In the past he has been overlooked in favor of flashier, but less steady goalies. But this season's play has stamped him the best."

The way the National Hockey League race shapes up at the present time, it appears that the rangers are the team capable of pressing the Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup champions, all the way to the wire. Certainly, with their open style of play they are one of the most exciting teams on the circuit to watch.

—Pap'

Cyclone Track, Swim Wrestling Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Schedules for three winter and spring sports, including 29 athletic contests have been announced by the Iowa State College Athletic Department.

The schedules for swimming, wrestling and indoor and outdoor track were completed by the coaches.

Highlight of the winter program will be the Big Six swimming meet in State Gym pool, March 1 and 2, and the Big Six wrestling meet scheduled for State Gym, March 1.

The complete schedules of the three sports:

Wrestling

Jan. 24 or 25—Colorado Aggies; 26—Carleton at Northfield, Minn.; 27—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
Feb. 1—Indiana; 3—Illinois; 10—Kansas State at Manhattan; 14—State Teachers at Cedar Falls; 16—Nebraska.
March 1—Big Six Meet; 29-30—N. C. A. A. Meet at Illinois University.

Swimming

Jan. 6—Freshmen-Varsity; 12—Wisconsin at Madison; 13—Carleton at Northfield, Minn.; 19—Kansas University.
Feb. 2—Minnesota; 9—Kansas State; 16—Nebraska; 22—Texas A. & M.; 24—Grinnell at Grinnell.
March 1-2—Big Six Meet.

Track

Feb. 10—Missouri at Columbia; 24—Drake at Des Moines.
March 9—Conference Indoor Meet at Kansas City.
April 20—Kansas Relays at Lawrence; 26-27—Drake Relays at Des Moines.
May 4—Nebraska; 11—Drake; 17-18—Big Six Meet at Lincoln

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	6	3	64	47	26
Toronto	12	6	3	60	43	27
Rangers	11	8	1	53	39	23
Chicago	8	11	1	43	60	17
Canadiens	7	11	2	45	57	16
Americans	7	14	1	45	68	15
Detroit	5	13	2	35	58	12

And Talking of... Snooker

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Run of the Century

LONDON — Snooker Champion Joseph Davis, the first man to set up a world's record in British sport since the war started, has unquestionably made the Run of the Century. Or, to be quite accurate, the Run of the Double Century. For he has now made a hundred runs—"breaks" they are termed here—of more than a hundred points at the fascinating game of Snooker's Pool, which is so popular in Britain these days that it makes the billiards table you play it on look like a misnomer. Mine looks even worse than that.

Well, nobody has ever made a hundred hundreds at this game before. But Joe was not content to leave it at that. What must he do but go and score another century on the following day. And yet another on the day after that. Making a sequence of three, popularly rendered in the English vernacular as a "hat trick," a term borrowed from the national game of cricket, as, indeed, is the word "century" to connote a hundred runs, or, for that matter, a hundred anythings.

Player No. 1

Now, as you may very well have gathered from the foregoing, Joe Davis is Public Snooker Player No 1 in this or any other country. Not only has he made more hundred breaks than anybody else but he has also been responsible for the highest score ever returned for one visit to the table—138. This he did last season. It is only nine fewer than the most that can be collected at one stretch, so one fine evening Joe may well register a "possible." [It should be explained at this point, perhaps, for the benefit of anybody not immersed in Snooker's Pool, that it is a game played with fifteen red balls, arranged in a triangle at the spot end of the table to start with, six colors—yellow, green, brown, blue, pink, and black, which ascend in value from two to seven points in the order named—and a white ball that you propel against any of the other 21 with a cue, as you attempt to drive them into the pockets of the table subject to certain regulations and dire penalties for doing the wrong thing. Which, I may say, is very much easier than trying to describe the game of Snooker's Pool in one sentence. And then leaving out such an important matter as the fact that a successful attempt to sink a red is the compulsory prelude to an attempt to sink a color, the colors, when sunk, being restored to certain spots on which they are placed at the outset of the proceedings. There are few valid reasons, I feel, why it should not be added that the reds remain in the six pockets, after being driven there, and, when the last red has been disposed of, the colors are pocketed for the last time in the order in which I named them. So much for the game and how to play it.]

Quarter Million

Something like a quarter of a million people, including women and girls, are said to play serious Snooker in Britain in normal times. While the number of serious people who play something like Snooker absolutely defies computation.

It is now Joe Davis' intention to exploit this extensive field of enthusiasts for the benefit of war charities. He is prepared to give an entertainment anywhere, play serious games, do trick shots, and lecture free, gratis and for nothing, without charging even his expenses—provided that the organizers of the show give at least 15 guineas to the Red Cross. That is a gesture typical of the way the professional sports folk have offered their services in order to raise money for such war-time causes.

Henry Cotton has been busy playing exhibition golf matches to the same end, and, as I write, there is talk of his playing for charity a great dual match against Joe Davis The idea being that Davis should give Cotton a start of six blacks (42 points) at Snooker, that Cotton should give Joe a stroke a hole at golf, and that the public should give much fine gold to the Lord Mayor's Fund at both.

One of the beneficial effects of the nightly "black out" here which tends to immobilize the community is—so far as billiards table manufacturers are concerned—the fact that people are thrown more than formerly on their home resources for an evening's entertainment and a number have seen in billiards and Snooker a good way of obtaining it.

Since the relatively spacious days before the World War, when people of quite ordinary means had quite large houses, with one room quite dominated by a full, three-quarter, or half-size billiards table, the field of operations has been automatically reduced. It used to be in the home. But, with the passing of the Big House Age and the advent of the Flat Era, billiards became almost exclusively a pastime peculiar to clubs, hotels, and public rooms. Now the billiards table is by way of coming back. But, taken by and large, which it is, there ain't much room to spare.

Atlanta Reunion For Clemson-B. C.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4 (AP)—Football teams of Clemson and Boston College, rivals New Year's Day in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, Texas, met again yesterday—in Atlanta's terminal station.

The Clemson squad and a band of rooters, pausing here on the last lap of their journey home, poured from their train 30 minutes after the Boston team rolled in from the Southwest.

Coach Jess Neely, who led Clemson to a 6-to-3 victory over the New Englanders, said he hoped to arrange a game with Boston next season. Clemson, he said, had an open date at the start of the 1940 season, and Boston was trying to make room to meet the Tigers in Boston.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 3

By the Associated Press

International American League
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1.
Hershey 3, Springfield 1.
New Haven 4, Syracuse 3.

American Association
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 6.
Omaha 5, Wichita 3.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Detroit at Montreal.
Rangers at Americans.
Toronto at Chicago.

International American League
Pittsburgh at Indianapolis.
Syracuse at Providence.

American Association
Omaha at Tulsa.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 3

Colgate 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 4 (two overtime periods).
Williams 3, Hamilton 1.
Cornell 4, Middlebury 2.
St. Lawrence 4, Union 3.
McGill 5, Queen's 4.
Toronto 8, St. Nicholas H. C. 3.
Duquesne 5, Carnegie Tech 4.
Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 2.

Griffith Stadium at Washington seats 32,000.

Practice Games Over For Northwest Teams

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The 1940 Northern Division basketball conference rolls into action this week end on two fronts, as four of the five teams open their regular season.

Practice games are over, and those who would attempt to forecast the 1940 champion are without an overwhelming favorite. Many practice contests were played by the five schools, but no team maintained an impressive pace.

Oregon, Oregon State, and Washington State remain the three leading contenders, in preseason ratings.

Oregon Lost Prestige

Oregon, defending Northern Division, Coast, and National champions, lost much of their prestige by completing a 10-game, 7,500-mile trip with only a .500 average—five won and five lost. At times they looked impressive, especially in the win over the Gaylord team of New Orleans, and when extending the Long Island University Blackbirds to a one-point overtime victory. But from then on the trip was mostly unsuccessful as the good mid-Western teams gave the Webfoots a going-over.

The long road trip was supposed to give the new additions to the Oregon squad a chance to get acquainted with Coach Howard Hobson's fast-breaking system, but only one of the newcomers showed high caliber. Victor Townsend, all-Conference transfer from Compton Junior College in California, gave the Oregon team needed scoring power, and seems to have cinched a first team guard spot.

Combining with Townsend in the team that emerged from the barnstorming trip are two-year lettermen John Dick, Ted Carpola and Mat Pavalunas, and one-year veteran Evert (Red) McNeely.

In-and-Out Practice

Oregon State also had an in-and-out practice trip through the Rockies, but improved enough to split a series with a strong invading Michigan State College team. The Beavers have felt the loss of veteran Bob Garbould, but have a big, close-checking quintet which Coach A. T. (Slats) Gill may be able to develop into champions.

Only non-veteran on the Beaver first team is sophomore John Mandic, 6-foot-4-inch brother of letterman forward Frank Mandic. Another sophomore, Paul Valenti, showed streaks of shooting accuracy, and may break in during the season.

Veterans Al Hunter, Tony Romano, Merle Kruger, Don Stitt, and Stuart Warren should handle the burden of the OSC play, along with sophomore Jack Mulder. With a big team on hand, the Gill zone defense should be tough to break this year

Washington State had the best pre-season record. The Cougars went through a seven-game, 6,000-mile mid-Western trip with only three losses. A win over Bradley Tech of Peoria, Illinois, a team that a few days previously had defeated Oregon, was the high spot of the Washington State trip.

Coach Jack Friel's team is known for its shooting ability, with long shots a specialty. Friel is working hard, however, to perfect the Cougar defense, for when the State lads are not "hot" they need a better defense.

Center Jack Jennings has been impressive for the Cougars, while Paul Lindeman, 6-7 lad, has yet to reach top form. Forwards Bill Chase and Bud Olson seem to have good claims on first string forward spots. Vern Butts and Ray Sundquist have the first option on the guard posts, although sophomore Johnny Hooper is giving them a battle.

Two 6-8 Players

Idaho and Washington remain unveiled—and at present quite dark. The Vaudals kept fairly close to home in practice tilts, but Coach Forrest Twogood may have come up with a winner, although he is handicapped in available material. Two giants in Rook Hilton and Don Nelson, both 6-8, may aid the Vandals.

Coach Clarence (Hec) Edmundson could only salvage two wins out of seven practice games, but in their last game, a win over Minnesota, the Huskies showed enough progress to give the rest of the Conference trouble if they keep up the improvement.

Material at Washington was as green as the surrounding timber when Edmundson opened his training season. So the Husky mentor set to work on fundamentals, and now has a well-drilled team, especially on defense. But this year's Huskies are not bestowed with an abundance of natural ability—and anything good they do show will be due to hard work.

Bob Cahn

Fletcher Becomes Fifth Pittsburgh Player to Accept

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 4 (AP)—The list of Pittsburgh Pirates under contract for 1940 reached five today with the signing of Outfielder Maurice Van Robays and First Baseman Elbie Fletcher.

Van Robays, who made an impressive start in the majors last year after being recalled from Montreal, is a bright prospect to step into a regular outfield position.

Purchased last year from the Boston Bees, Fletcher quickly won Pittsburgh fans for his pep and outburst of hitting. He figures largely in Manager Frankie Frisch's hopes for a winning club this year.

Signed contracts also have been received from Pitchers Mace Brown and Joe Bowman and Outfielder Paul Waner.

George Case Signs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Outfielder George Case became the first member of the Nats to sign for the new baseball season yesterday. President Clark Griffith said he received a "substantial raise."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

The Squash Clinic

It doesn't seem so many years ago that squash tennis was attracting most of those players who took part in those two indoor games which are known as squash tennis and squash racquets. This was especially true in New York, where the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Heights Casino and other large clubs maintained teams and battled for squash tennis championship league titles. And they still maintain teams in three leagues (A, B, and C).

The last few years, however, have seen a great increase in squash racquets and now some of those stars who would be representing their clubs in squash tennis are wearing their club colors in squash racquets competition. Both of these games, as well as badminton, offer splendid competition and we predict that they will continue to increase in popularity as the years go by.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a squash racquets clinic was recently held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Massachusetts has a very active league in this sport and it was with a view not only to help improve the standard of play in the Bay State, but also to increase the number of followers in this game, that the clinic was held.

Unless we are greatly mistaken this will not be the last clinic held in this section of the country and we further believe that similar clinics will be held in other parts of the United States. This game may not attract the crowds or win the publicity that goes with hockey and basketball, which are just now the big college competitive sports of the winter; but it is well worthy of the growth which it is making.

Yale Grid Team Earned $478,325 In 1939 Season

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—Yale's 1939 football team attracted $478,325 into the university Athletic Association's coffers, or approximately 89 per cent of the total gate receipts earned by all the University's athletic teams last year.

The university treasurer reported yesterday that the Athletic Association's total income in 1939 was $532,579, an increase of about $13,326 over 1938, while the cost of carrying on all sports, including intramural athletics, was $524,713.

The report showed that the Alumni Fund Association gave the university $277,794 for general purposes during 1939 and added $777,030 to the principal of the Alumni Fund. Gifts to the university for special purposes, including grants for research and publication, fellowships and scholarships, aggregated $892,395.

A total of $682,224 was given to 1,657 students in scholarships, fellowships, and bursary grants.

It was reported that 66,666 books were added to the Sterling Memorial Library during the year, bringing the library's total to 2,151,044 volumes. There are 699,305 volumes in other libraries about the university.

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The Home Forum

That, in Brief, Was The Professor

I CANNOT REMEMBER the professor's name. Nor, indeed, can I recall in what branch of natural science or the arts he won his high distinction. The labels under which he passed through my childhood are forgotten with other labels that were attached unimportantly to the real stuff of memory—the name of the flower, the house where the teatime egg was relished, the place where the park was, where the lake lay, where the island bore that flowering currant of imperishable magic.

So with the professor. The nature of his accomplishments I do not know. They did not matter to me, nor did the sound of his name. These were not the professor. The professor was an old gentleman with a frock coat, a snow-white beard and a purple-heart walking stick, who was to be seen near the short cut across the golf course between three and four of an afternoon.

* * *

That, in brief, was the professor. In large, he was much more. He was, for example, the epitome of all that was venerable and ancient in human kind. He must have been the oldest man in the world. Was not the silky abundance of his beard adequate proof of this? He was, furthermore, in some way the answer to a problem that did not seriously beset me—the problem of existence. He was quite the wisest man in the world, for the sonorous unintelligibility of his utterances proved this. And he moved about his occasions with a deliberation and a preoccupation that pronounced him a mystery of the highest order.

I would never, I knew, be so old, so clever or so mysterious as the professor. And it was with astonishment that I would hear my father—himself an object of great wonder—hail the professor in the most robust and familiar tones. "Afternoon, professor," he would cry. "When are we going to have that game of golf?"

Golf! The idea of it. Golf! And yet, so my father told me, it was only recently that the professor had abandoned this frivolous pastime. He cut, my father explained, a highly distinguished figure on the links, wearing an old red golfing jacket, brown boots, tight pepper-and-salt knickerbockers and a deer-stalker hat.

* * *

That, however, did not fit in with my conception of the professor, which was wholly majestic in quite a different way. He would come slowly toward us, my nurse and me, his hands clasped behind the tails of his black coat, a high hat, half top-hat, half bowler, on his head, a black silk stock occasionally visible when he turned his head—and with it his beard—aside. He walked with head bent, and the purple-heart stick projected uncertainly between his coat-tails like a tail itself.

He played with me a grave little game, which consisted in pretending to be unaware of my presence until he nearly trod on me. And then: "Why, bless my soul," he would explain, "you nearly knocked me down."

This I thought highly funny—the idea that I, who reached scarcely to the professor's hip, should be capable of overthrowing his sagacious bulk. He would then stand and gaze down on me, rocking gently to and fro on his heels. "Bless my soul," he would murmur a great many times. "How young men do grow these days. Hmmmmm."

* * *

My nurse and I would stand transfixed by his mysterious majesty, awaiting his next move. Neither of us would have considered, for a second, taking the initiative with the professor. His next move was always unpredictable. He sometimes, after his curious stare, would walk on without another word, and we would feel ourselves dismissed. Or else he would bend down, give my cheek a condescending pinch, and congratulate my nurse on my appearance. Sometimes he made an observation which, looking back on it now, I feel sure to have been of an intensely scholarly or philosophic nature — certainly neither my nurse nor I had the faintest idea what the professor was talking about. Failing any of these things, he would, like as not, begin to fumble in his fob pocket, his bright blue eyes twinkling at me all the while. At length, after vast disarrangement of his clothes, he would produce a bright shilling, hold it up before me and, before pressing it into my trembling hand, repeat the formula that always accompanied the blessing. I remember this, and it ran: "Take it away and spend it, young man. Don't let that mother of yours put it in the savings bank."

* * *

I went once to have tea with the professor. I don't know what induced him to ask me. His housekeeper made a great effort; and the professor chuckled all the time as I tucked into his cream buns, scones and jam sandwiches. He watched me as though I were some little wild animal that he wished to study. After tea he talked to me, using words the like of which I had never heard, but they were kindly and carried the ring of wisdom beyond my comprehension. Then I remember the professor saying in quite a different tone: "I'm a foolish old man, and often rather lonely. Perhaps you'll come again young man, and cheer me up."

I went away bemused, with a florin clutched in my hand. For some reason, I did not want to go again and cheer the professor up. I was terrified that the professor might let me down. He might laugh uproariously. He might even cry. These things would never do in one who was a being apart.

How little, it seems, I really recall of the professor. But, for some reason, there lies a great deal more behind the pure facts of recollection.

C. GORDON GLOVER

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE CASTLE LOWENSTEIN AT NECKAR-BERGLAND": *A Painting by Otto Dix*

OTTO DIX is one of the most interesting German painters of the twentieth century. This landscape, "The Castle Lowenstein at Neckar-Bergland," is a symbol of the detachment which the artist has assumed in recent years, a contrast indeed with the positivism and individuality of his earlier pictures. Those very forces which have embittered artists abroad have apparently softened and subdued a brush which was once violent and caustic. Otto Dix's career shapes itself around the first World War and the aftermath of disillusion, and finally adjusts itself to the changes of the 1930's in his native land.

He was born in Thuringia fifty years ago, and schooled at Dresden and Düsseldorf. After his long experience in war, he gave vent to great disillusion by making some horrible depictions of war, and virulent satires of society. His etchings entitled "Der Krieg" will probably take their place with those of Goya and Daumier on the same theme.

Otto Dix was one of the German painters who initiated the new movement to correct and balance extremes of expressionism. Germans were responsive to the emotional style of Van Gogh, and to the free handling of colors encouraged by the Impressionists. Their extravagances are well known. The movement was called the New Objectivity (*Neue Sachlichkeit*) and Otto Dix was its strongest exponent. We have only to look back to former German exhibits at the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh, in the latest of which this landscape was shown, to find the traits of this realistic mode. The artist emulated his German forebears Dürer, Cranach, and Grunewald. He stressed, not feeling, not restless dynamics, but material fact and firmly molded form. There was something tight and hard and unrelenting in this New Objectivity, something strangely lacking in freedom, warmth, and personality. There are American and British artists who have assumed the same impersonal attitude, and who make pictures with similar emphasis upon material fact.

Otto Dix is one of the modern artists who puts us into a speculative state of mind, provoking the question, "What next?"

DOROTHY ADLOW

Continuous Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS BELIEVE THAT they may occasionally experience good; but they do not understand that it is uninterrupted and eternal, because they do not know that God, unchanging divine Principle, Love, is the source of all good. The Apostle James clearly indicated the source of good as unchanging when he wrote (James 1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

What is it that seems to keep us from experiencing continuous good? We begin to recognize the seeming obstacle when we consider Job's lament (Job 3:25), "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me." Mortals are educated to think of evil as having great power, and they constantly expect evil to appear in their experience. When good comes into their affairs, they sometimes say, "It is too good to be true." Believing that evil has power, and fearing that it will be manifested in their affairs, many seem to experience little good.

The student of Christian Science learns to reverse this process of thinking. He accepts good as the reality. He is alert to reject any suggestion of evil that appears in his experience. He strives constantly to know that good is all that exists or can exist. And this true thinking brings good into his experience. Then, paraphrasing Job's statement, he can say, "The good I greatly expected has come to me."

The income of a student of Christian Science had been sufficient to pay all his family expenses during the month, with the exception of the rent of his apartment. The day was approaching on which he was to pay this, and he earnestly turned to the fact of the ever-presence and ever-availability of good. He knew that it is right continuously to realize spiritual truths in reference to human affairs; and soon, from an unexpected source, he received more than the amount needed to pay the rent. He continued working daily to know the truth about supply, and he had no further fear that Love's abundance would not be adequate to meet all his needs. During this experience he had discerned the spiritual fact of the ever-present and unlimited nature of God, and he was thus able to prove that good is continuous.

Fear, discouragement, depression, pessimism cannot remain in the thought of one who holds steadfastly to the truth that the only cause is divine Love: for he will find harmony made manifest in his present experience. Even as light dispels darkness, so the true idea of God dispels wrong thoughts. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 449), "A grain of Christian Science does wonders for mortals, so omnipotent is Truth, but more of Christian Science must be gained in order to continue in well doing."

The fear of evil comes from the belief that creation is material. Christian Science points out that, since God, Spirit, made all that was made, His creation is spiritual. The material so-called universe is only an inverted or finite sense of the real universe.

Christian Science enables one to see the unreality of the so-called material universe, and to understand the universe as it really is, harmonious and beautiful, the reflection or manifestation of the Life which is divine Love. It enables one to see man as the idea of God.

As thought is imbued with the truth that the real universe, including man, is spiritual, one begins to lose his belief in the reality of evil. The more one keeps this fact before him, the more of good he will experience. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 261 of Science and Health, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

The real man is aware only of spiritual being, and is, therefore, always conscious of and continuously experiencing good. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 82, 83) Mrs. Eddy speaks of God, Mind, as "the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Das immerwährende Gute

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE STERBLICHEN GLAUBEN, daß sie gelegentlich Gutes erleben können; doch sie verstehen nicht, daß dieses ununterbrochen und ewig ist, denn sie wissen nicht, daß Gott, das unwandelbare göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, die Quelle alles Guten ist. Der Apostel Jakobus wies klar darauf hin, daß die Quelle des Guten unwandelbar ist, wenn er schreibt (Jakobus 1:17): „Alle gute Gabe und alle vollkommene Gabe kommt von oben herab, von dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis."

Was hält uns davon ab, dies immerwährende Gute in unserer eigenen Erfahrung zu erleben? Wir fangen an, das scheinbare Hindernis zu erkennen, wenn wir der Klage des Hiob gedenken (Hiob 3:25): „Was ich gefürchtet habe, ist über mich gekommen." Die Sterblichen sind dazu erzogen worden, das Böse als sehr mächtig anzusehen, und sie erwarten beständig, daß das Böse sich in ihrer Erfahrung zeigen wird. Wenn sie etwas Gutes erleben, so sagen sie manchmal: „Das ist zu gut, um wahr zu sein." Solange sie glauben, daß das Böse Macht hat, und fürchten, daß es sich in ihren Angelegenheiten geltend machen wird, scheinen sie vielleicht wenig Gutes zu erleben.

Der die Christliche Wissenschaft Studierende lernt diesen Gedankengang umzukehren. Er nimmt das Gute als Wirklichkeit an. Wachsam weist er jede Einflüsterung des Bösen, die sich in seiner Erfahrung geltend machen möchte, zurück. Er bemüht sich, ständig daran festzuhalten, daß das Gute alles ist, das existiert oder existieren kann. Und dieses richtige Denken bringt Gutes in seine Erfahrung. Dann kann er frei nach Hiob sagen: „Das Gute, das ich erwartet habe, ist über mich gekommen."

Das Einkommen eines Anhängers der Christlichen Wissenschaft war in einem Monat ausreichend gewesen, um alle Ausgaben seiner Familie zu bestreiten außer der Miete. Doch der Tag rückte immer näher, an dem auch diese bezahlt werden mußte, und er wandte seinen Gedanken in ernstem Verlangen den geistigen Tatsachen der Allgegenwart und Verfügbarkeit des Guten zu. Er wußte, daß es richtig ist, sich die geistigen Wahrheiten mit Bezug auf die menschlichen Angelegenheiten ständig vor Augen zu halten, und gar bald erhielt er von unerwarteter Seite mehr als nötig war, um die Miete zu bezahlen. Er fuhr fort, täglich darüber zu arbeiten, daß ihm ein vollerer Begriff der Versorgung erschlossen werden möchte, und er überwand die Furcht, daß die Fülle der Liebe vielleicht nicht ausreichend sein würde, um alle seine Notdurft zu stillen. Während dieser Erfahrung wurde ihm die geistige Tatsache von der Allgegenwart und der unbegrenzten Natur Gottes immer klarer, und so wurde es ihm möglich zu beweisen, daß das Gute fortdauernd ist.

Furcht, Entmutigung, Niedergeschlagenheit, Pessimismus können nicht in dem Gedanken dessen weiterbestehen, der beständig an der Wahrheit festhält, daß die göttliche Liebe die einzige Ursache ist; denn er wird finden, daß Harmonie sich in seiner eigenen gegenwärtigen Erfahrung bekundet. Ebenso, wie das Licht die Dunkelheit vertreibt, so zerstört die wahre Idee Gottes die falschen Gedanken. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 449): „Ein Körnlein der Christlichen Wissenschaft tut Wunder für die Sterblichen, so allmächtig ist Wahrheit; man muß sich aber mehr von der Christlichen Wissenschaft aneignen, um im Gutestun beharren zu können."

Die Furcht vor dem Bösen entspringt der Annahme, daß die Schöpfung materiell ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist auf die Tatsache hin, daß Gott, der Geist, alles geschaffen hat, was geschaffen wurde, und daß daher Seine Schöpfung geistig sein muß. Das sogenannte materielle Weltall ist daher nur ein umgekehrter, endlicher Begriff von dem wirklichen Weltall.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, die Unwirklichkeit des sogenannten materiellen Weltalls zu erkennen, und das Weltall so zu verstehen, wie es in Wirklichkeit ist, nämlich, harmonisch und schön, die Widerspiegelung oder Offenbarwerdung des Lebens, das göttliche Liebe ist. Sie befähigt einen, im Menschen die Idee Gottes zu sehen.

In dem Maße, wie der Gedanke mit der Wahrheit erfüllt wird, daß das wirkliche Weltall, einschließlich des Menschen, geistig ist, fängt man an, seinen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen zu verlieren. Je mehr man sich diese Tatsache vor Augen hält, desto mehr Gutes wird man erleben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 261 ihres Buches „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit": „Halte den Gedanken beständig auf das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre gerichtet, dann wirst du das Dauernde, das Gute und das Wahre in dem Verhältnis erleben, wie es deine Gedanken beschäftigt."

Der wirkliche Mensch kann nur geistiges Sein wahrnehmen, und er ist sich daher nur des Guten bewußt und kann immerwährend nur Gutes erleben. Auf Seite 82 und 83 ihres Buches "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vermischte Schriften) spricht Mrs. Eddy von Gott, dem Gemüt, als „der göttlichen Intelligenz oder dem Prinzip alles wahren Seins, das den Menschen ewig in dem Rhythmus sich weiterentfaltender Glückseligkeit erhält, als einen lebendigen Zeugen der fortdauernden Idee und des unerschöpflichen Guten."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Patchwork Quilt

Through calico and gingham, cut with care
And matched, the tireless, shining needles flew;
Shaped from the stuff of everyday, each square
Stitched to the next and next, the pattern grew.
These remnants were a small checked pinafore
Made for a child with flying braids, they said—
Bits of the Paisley shawl Aunt Lydia wore,
Pieced out with narrow strips of Turkey red.

Forgotten in an attic trunk all through
Long years of change it was allowed to stay
Until the mode for something old was new.
"Imagine wasting precious time the way
Our thrifty Great-Grandmothers used to do,
When you can buy such lovely things today!"

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

"Remember to Sign in the Book"

THE HOSPITALITY OF Government House, North Borneo, is traditional. Night after night the lights burn there, while visitors from every part of the world meet those of us who call Sandakan home. Meeting in this spot thousands of miles away from our native lands, with people coming from every direction and going in every other, we begin to lose all sense of space or distance.

"G. H.," as Government House is more airily referred to in private, is not only the international meeting ground, but it is the promulgator of local social custom. Functions at Government House are dignified and formal, and the guests are expected to dress accordingly.

Long columns sometimes run in the Singapore newspapers to determine the exact state of public opinion in regard to the dress-suited Briton in his Empire exile. The advent in an English colony of some prominent American visitor who has forgotten or discarded his dress suit and appears at a formal function in an open shirt usually brings up this question. In a tropical climate it is easy to relax and be sloppy, and it seems to me that it is better to be on the side of excess formality than the contrary. I know that this requires an effort, for there is no use in pretending that a dress suit in a tropical climate is comfortable, but the result is attractive. We women have less than the men to contend with in dress discomfort.

His Excellency the Governor and his wife extend an unceasing hospitality to the Europeans of our community, a hospitality which we cannot return, as it is the accepted custom that the Governor should not dine away from Government House. The only social return which we can make is to remember to "sign in the book." At the entrance to Government House grounds is a small sentry box where may be found "the book" of the Governor and his wife. To sign one's name in this book is the equivalent of leaving cards or calling on the Governor, and one is expected to make a dinner call within twenty-four hours of being entertained at Government House. Those who do not do so are not invited again.

It is also the correct thing for all visitors to Sandakan, which is the seat of government, to sign in the book within twenty-four hours of their arrival. After this courtesy call is paid on the Governor the visitor will be invited to Government House so that his acquaintance may be made, but unless he signs in the book his acquaintance will probably not be made. It is a simple custom to conform to, and one whose benefits in hospitality received it is usually beyond the powers of the recipient ever to return.—From "Land Below the Wind," by AGNES NEWTON KEITH. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Arrival at Loughlinter in a Post-Chaise

PHINEAS FINN reached Loughlinter together with Mr. Ratler in a post-chaise from the neighboring town. . . .

Loughlinter, as they approached it, seemed to Phineas to be a much finer place than Saulsby. And so it was, except that Loughlinter wanted that graceful beauty of age which Saulsby possessed. Loughlinter was all of cut stone, but the stones had been cut only yesterday. It stood on a gentle slope, with a greensward falling from the front entrance down to a mountain lake. And on the other side of the Lough there rose a mighty mountain to the skies, Ben Linter. At the foot of it, and all around to the left, there ran the woods of Linter, stretching for miles through crags and bogs and mountain lands. No better ground for deer than the side of Ben Linter was there in all those highlands. And the Linter, rushing down into the Lough through the rocks which, in some places, almost met together above its waters, ran so near to the house that the pleasant noise of its cataracts could be heard from the hall door. Behind the house the expanse of drained park land seemed to be interminable; and then again came the mountains. There was Ben Linn and Ben Lody, and the whole territory belonged to Mr. Kennedy. He was Laird of Linn and Laird of Linter, as his people used to say. And yet his father had walked into Glasgow as a little boy—no doubt with the normal half-crown in his breeches pocket.

"Magnificent—is it not?" said Phineas to the Treasury Secretary, as they were being driven up to the door.

"Very grand; but the young trees show the new man. A new man may buy a forest; but he can't get park trees." . . .

There was nobody in the house—at least they found nobody; and within half an hour Phineas was walking about the grounds by himself. Mr. Ratler had declared himself to be delighted at having an opportunity to write letters—and no doubt was writing them by the dozen, all dated from Loughlinter, and all detailing the facts that Mr. Gresham, and Mr. Monk, and Plantagent Palliser, and Lord Brentford were in the same house with him. Phineas had no letters to write, and therefore rushed down across the broad lawn to the river, of which he heard the noisy tumbling waters. There was something in the air which immediately filled him with high spirits; and in his desire to investigate the glories of the place, he forgot that he was going to dine with four Cabinet Ministers in a row. He soon reached the stream, and began to make his way up through the ravine. There was water-fall over water-fall, and there were little bridges here and there which looked to be half natural and half artificial, and a path which required that you should climb, but which was yet a path, and all was so arranged that not a pleasant plashing of the water was lost to the visitor.—From "Phineas Finn, The Irish Member," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940 ☆☆ R

Boston Budget Watchers Ask More Economy

Chamber of Commerce group says City's 'appetite' larger than pocketbook; demands action.

More economy than ever in 1940 for the City of Boston, which "has an $80,000,000 appetite but a pocketbook with a capacity that has ranged from $69,000,000 to $75,000,000," was bluntly demanded by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The Chamber's Committee was reiterating its plea for continued economy in Boston's municipal affairs, and went further to say "most of that income has been assessed at an excessive tax rate on property, much of which has been and is over-valued."

At the same time, the expenditure of $25,000 to permit continuation of the work of the Municipal Survey Committee was approved by the Chamber Committee, of which Fred A. Dakin is Chairman, with the additional comment that the Municipal Survey Committee is "an indispensable implement with which the Mayor can effect the improvements and economies in administration so badly needed by our City Government."

False Impression Cited

The report of the Committee said in part: "We reiterate the plea for economy because the greater ease with which the City has been able to finance its requirements in the past two years, has created the impression in some quarters that Boston has so far extricated itself from its financial difficulties that it can now release some of the restrictions upon appropriations. This is not true.

"In no year since 1932 has the City been able to meet its so-called 'revenue' expenditures from current receipts that are applicable to payment of these expenditures. In the years 1935-39, these expenditures have been around $80,000,000. Current receipts have varied from $69,000,000 to $75,000,000. This year they will probably be about $73,000,000.

"Ever since 1933, the gap between income and outgo has been closed by various types of borrowing—tax anticipation notes, tax title loans, municipal relief loans and funding loans. At the end of 1937, the total of all these notes and loans outstanding was $46,000,000. In 1938, it was almost $47,000,000 and this year, it will be higher. This upward trend is the strongest possible argument for more economy efforts in 1940 than ever.

"Elementary Common Sense"

"The City's ability to keep on borrowing money, and the excellent progress toward financial rehabilitation in the past two years should not lead anyone to believe that Boston is 'out of the woods.' As long as the City's current receipts do not balance its expenses, it is elementary common sense to keep expenditures down to a minimum."

In regard to the Municipal Survey Committee, the report states: "We were pleased to learn that the City Council, after some hesitation, released $25,000 from the contingent fund with which to permit continuation of the work of the Municipal Survey Committee. This group is an indispensable implement with which the Mayor can effect the improvements and economies in administration so badly needed by our City Government. It should be continued as long as the Mayor has a genuine use for it.

Special Study Required

"We earnestly wish to see nonessential services eliminated; but of all services, that which is designed to introduce more efficient and economical operations into the City departments should be the last to go.

"To bring about these changes requires special study, apart from departmental routine, which a group operating directly under the Mayor can best do. Such a group is freer from interdepartmental jealousies, and brings an independent viewpoint to the problem. It is better able to enlist the volunteer assistance of recognized authorities in allied fields."

Musical Women Start the New Decade Right

By a Staff Photographer

Performers in Women's Symphony Orchestra

(1) The harpists: Miss Nellie Zimmer of Boston (further) and Miss Olivia C. Hall of Cambridge (nearer). (2) French horn section, left to right: Miss Elizabeth Clarke of Worcester, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks-Youngman of Boston, Miss Amy F. Ryder of Boston, Miss Jeannette N. Lighter of Roxbury, and Miss Marjorie Palmer of East Braintree. (3) From the woodwind section, left to right: Miss Harriet Peacock, flutist; and Miss Ruth Peacock, oboist. (4) Alexander Thiede, Conductor; and Miss Cecelia M. Payeska of Winchester, N. H., concertmaster. (5) Solo violinist, Mariam Burroughs of Boston. (6) Double-bass division, left to right: Mrs. Marybelle Fulton Zeise of Spokane, Wash.; Miss Pauline Glen, Dorchester; Mrs. Helen C. Whitney, Somerville; Mrs. Josef Zimbler, Boston. (7) Tympani player, Miss Elsie E. Daxis, Somerville. The organization is scheduled to give four concerts in Jordan Hall, presenting symphonies of Rubinstein, Beethoven, Beach and Borodin.

Fish-Forking Rule Again On At Boston Pier

Health department bans use of three-tine fork in removing product from holds of vessels.

Fish handlers who unload the catch of the vessels tying up at the Boston Fish Pier will be forbidden to use a three-tine fork in this work, following a hearing on this City Health Department order this afternoon at the Pier quarters of the New England Fish Company, Dr. Patrick H. Mullowney, director of the Food Division of the Health Department, declared in stating the City's side of the controversy over alleged contamination of fish.

The Health Department approves unloading by the use of a one-tine fork to be run through fishes' heads.

Today's session, presided over by Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, ended the armistice between the fish handlers and the Health Department which was declared Dec. 15 when the handlers struck against the no-fork order and refused to handle the fresh fish cargoes with their hands in near-zero weather. In order to move an immense quantity of fish on hand the city capitulated for the time.

Stand on Order

"We stand on that order (of Dec. 15)," said Dr. Mullowney. "It is a matter of public health and the new rule was instituted by the Health Department of its own initiative.

"We tried to compel adoption of this system as a health measure 20 years ago but could get no support.

"So far as we are concerned the order stands. It will go back into effect following the hearing today."

Dr. Mullowney added that it was the duty of the Health Department to compel the change in the 300-year-old system of unloading fish from the vessels. He said examination had shown three-tine forks had contaminated fish.

Some of the larger concerns at the Fish Pier favor the new system, he said, and gave as his estimate that only one-fifteenth of the Boston fishing industry is opposed.

Openly Skeptical

Fish handlers are openly skeptical of the one-tine fork proving more sanitary. There was some speculation as to whether the workers would pin the fish through the head unless inspectors stood by to check the work.

Those favoring the new system regard the handlers' opposition as an attempt to maintain a better wage scale for piece-work.

Most of the fish dealers and owners of fishing vessels attended the meeting, as did several delegates from the Fishermen's Union and the Fish Handlers' Union, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and representatives of the United States Food and Drug Administration and City of Boston Health Department.

Held Unsanitary

The Food and Drug Administration, seeking to eliminate causes for contamination and spoilage, maintain that the use of pitchforks is unsanitary. The Health Department of the City of Boston, cooperating with the Food and Drug Administration, ordered the use of pitchforks stopped, effective Dec. 15.

When the use of the forks was forbidden, an experiment was tried of erecting a 10-foot platform, about five feet above the level of the pier, to which the baskets full of fish were swung as fast as they were hoisted out of the holds. After weighing, they were then "dumped" into the waiting push carts by gravity rather than being pitched. But the fishermen objected on the basis that at low tide, it is difficult to hoist the loaded baskets to the pier without going five feet higher.

The unions objected to handling the fish by hand because of the cold weather and the cold fish which comes directly off ice. A strike was called and for about three hours no fish was discharged at the big pier. Then the ban was lifted, pending further study and conferences, and the use of pitchforks was resumed.

Boston Police School Trains 32 New Men

Thirty-two rookies, who soon will become full-fledged policemen on the Boston force, assembled this morning at Station 2 in Milk Street, as the police school get well under way. With the exception of a single man appointed in 1938, these 32 are the first policemen added to the Boston force since Mayor Tobin took office two years ago.

The schooling lasts a month and includes training in criminal law, how to use firearms, how to direct traffic and other things necessary to a capable policeman. On Saturdays the men will report to the stations to which they will be later assigned as patrolmen, to "learn the ropes."

The appointment of the 32, approved by the Mayor, following a recent conference with Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, will bring the Boston force up to 2,212 men, or about 230 less than full quota, according to Superintendent Edward W. Fallon. Since 1931 there have been only 202 policemen appointed—201 in the last year of Mayor Mansfield's administration, and one by Mayor Tobin.

The men will go on the force at $1,600 a year (plus free uniforms) and will receive $100 increase each year until they reach the maximum of $2,100 for patrolmen. After that they may be promoted to higher rank.

During their schooling the rookies are under direction of Capt. Thos. S. Kavanagh, Drillmaster.

While these rookies are schooling themselves to become full-fledged policemen, about 1,200 full-fledged policemen are preparing themselves for the February examination for promotion to sergeant.

The February examination will be the first test of the new type of examination recently installed by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, in which he said "brain will replace brawn." Rejected under the new system was a plan for special examinations requested by the Police Commissioner for police officers whom he considered specially qualified or deserving of promotion.

The new system is designed particularly to give greater weight to seniority, the Director said. A special seniority scale has been set up whereby those who have served from six to 20 years will receive specified credits.

Another change is the elimination of the difference of marks for physical examinations. Those receiving 70 or better for a physical test will be credited with 100 per cent thus eliminating the possibility of a man with a high physical mark and a low mental one from receiving a higher place on the list when the two marks are lumped together to fix his general mark.

Orchestra of Women Prepares Concert Course

Enough confidence is being expressed around Jordan Hall these days by the newly-formed Women's Symphony Orchestra to suffice a dozen political aspirants.

Yesterday they got together for rehearsal, preparatory to opening their first season on Jan. 16. There was fun, laughter, and harmony in the general confusion of setting up so many instruments, and in placing 80 players on the stage.

No temperament, but much helpfulness, marked the afternoon, and Conductor Alexander Thiede and Concertmaster Cecelia M. Payeska worked with the leaders of each section in the ensemble.

From the State of Washington's coast, eastward to Vermont's Green Mountains, from such far-removed spots as Grand Rapids, Mich., and Winchester, N. H., have come some of the women, attracted to Boston by its musical advantages. Most, however, are from Greater Boston itself.

Bass fiddles scraped, kettle drums rumbled, brasses blared, strings obediently raised their voices, as Mr. Thiede accented the music with his slender white baton.

A man will be soloist for the orchestra's initial concert — Karl Zeise, 'cellist in the Boston Symphony.

"Of course, no one can whip an orchestra into shape in a few weeks' time. It takes years to develop an orchestra. We all know that. But I know I have something here that will really pleasantly surprise the critics," Mr. Thiede declared, in announcing the program, which includes: Mable Daniel's Prelude for Orchestra, "Deep Forest"; Franz Joseph Haydn's Concerto in D Major for Violoncello and Orchestra; and Anton Rubinstein's Symphony No. 2 in C Major, "The Ocean."

Second and third meetings will be on Feb. 13 and March 12, and the last will be on April 28.

Mr. Thiede remarked that he believes in the work, because it will afford an outlet for talented women as well as give the community an unusual musical treat.

Dual Attack on Dog Racing in Bay State

Dog racing in Massachusetts, a legal enterprise for the last five years, was under attack from two sources today—a Federal Grand Jury and a national magazine.

Financial methods of some of the racing promoters was the subject of the Federal inquiry, in connection with which Treasury officials charge underpayment of Federal income taxes.

For example, a prominent dog track figure was said by Federal spokesmen to have sold stock in one of the Bay State tracks for $1 a share, and to have declared a 1,500 per cent dividend a few weeks later, in order to keep his income tax out of the higher brackets.

Underpayment Charged

The actual underpayment charged to this person by the Treasury is said to be $113,000.

Three witnesses were heard by the jury this morning as it reconvened after a one-day recess during which officials of the United States Attorney's office and the Intelligence Unit of the Treasury Department had gone over records of the Bristol County Kennel Club. The jurors began their inquiry into incomes of greyhound racing promoters on Tuesday.

Dog racing, and the gambling activities that accompany it, came under attack from a broader viewpoint in an article in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post by Dan Parker, New York sports writer.

Mr. Parker condemns dog racing for its underworld associations, its strong influence over the Massachusetts Legislature, and its heavy financial drain on the thousands of working men and women who patronize it. No other State has so "gone to the dogs" as the Bay State, he declares.

Mr. Parker also made certain specific charges of illegal activities against several Massachusetts racing figures, who lost no time in denying the charges and stating that they would bring suit against the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the P t.

One of these was James F. Cavanagh, counsel for the Old Harbor Kennel Club and the Bay State Greyhound Association, who declared Mr. Parker's article was "permeated with false statements, many of which are libelous," and that his clients are "preparing and will file a suit for $1,000,000 against the Curtis Publishing Company."

State House circles were much stirred by publication of the article, which referred jestingly to Beacon Hill as "Beagle Hill," and especially by reports that another national magazine is planning an article on dog racing, too.

Home Rule Asked For Speed Laws

A bill permitting local police to erect speed-limit signs and enforce their observance on State highways was proposed today by Edgar Kopell, Traffic Engineer in the State Department of Public Works.

Mr. Kopell, addressing 50 Massachusetts police chiefs at their monthly meeting in Hotel Kenmore, Boston, suggested that the State law, passed in 1928, which specifies that only the Department of Pubic Works may erect traffic signs on State highways, be repealed, so that local authorities can post their own sections of the road and enforce their own speed limits.

Old Colony Case Makes 'Headway'

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, announced this afternoon that "some headway" had been made in conference with New Haven Railroad representatives and Assistant Attorney General Edward Pecce on a compromise program for reopening some closed stations on the Old Colony Road, a division of the New Haven, which serves suburban and other stations in Southeastern Massachusetts.

Bay State Fish Sales Rise As Catches Drop

Though production of fish in 1939 was generally less than in the previous year, consumer purchases increased about 25 per cent, it was disclosed today by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

The gain applied to all allied branches of the industry and was largely due to the intensive advertising program of the industry during the past year, augmented by the National Fisheries Convention that was held in Boston in 1938. These features resulted in a wider consumer acceptance, causing additional millions of dollars to be spent in this market, it was stated.

The lesser production was due to the fact that the industry has removed old steam trawlers and has cut down the time the modern vessels stay at sea, as well as to the various strikes in the industry.

Indications point to 1940 surpassing the volume of business done in 1939, it was declared, with especially optimistic reports in New England where general conditions in business and commercial turnover have been strengthened. An advance of at least 10 per cent of consumer purchase of fish in 1940 is forecast.

Canada is so busy with the European situation that prices have not been pegged so low in the mid-West, it was pointed out. Canada is no longer free to go after the United States market, it was pointed out by Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Association. This lessens the low-priced competition, previously existing, and gives New England fish an opportunity to be sold without loss, it was explained.

Twine Mill Bought For Fiber Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 4—"Happy New Year" has already become a tangible reality for residents of Penacook, with the announcement today by Laurence M. Meyer, industrial agent of the State Planning and Development Commission, that the stone building known as the Boscawen mill or the twine mill, idle for some years, has been purchased by a fiber board concern, will be renovated and equipped immediately, and in two or three months will be the work place of about 35 employees.

The Sterling Shoe Fibre Company of Eagleville, Conn., has purchased the plant from the Penacook Electric Light Company of Concord and plans to operate on a 24-hour shift as a New Hampshire corporation, the Penacook Fiber Company.

Only $455 Bid On Bank Assets

Nearly a decade after the closing of the doors of the Federal National Bank at 85 Devonshire Street, they open d today to permit some 25 men to descend to the dusty vaults. There, at the first of a series of final auction sales to dispose of remaining assets of this and the Boston Consolidated National Bank—with a book value of about $10,000,000—$605,300 worth of these assets brought bids of $455.

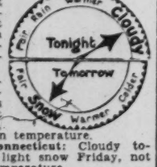
Real estate valued at more than $20,000 brought a bid of $405 from Louis Theran and Edward Cohen of Boston. Notes held by the Continental National Bank totaling over $294,000 in book value, brought a bid of $50 from Harry C. Freeman of New York. Offered individually they had brought only three separate bids of $1 apiece.

The sales are subject to approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and the confirmation of the Federal District Court.

The banks have paid 45 per cent dividends to their depositors already and it is expected that when these final sales are completed they may receive a further 3 per cent of their money.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, with lowest temperature near 20 degrees; Friday cloudy, with light snow in the afternoon and night; not much change in temperature; moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by light snow Friday night, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Friday; light snow Friday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday cloudy followed by light snow Friday afternoon and night, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west or southwest winds; weather becoming overcast tonight; Friday overcast followed by light snow over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	34	New Orleans	45	45
Chicago	16	21	New York	20	34
Denver	29	38	Norfolk	26	33
Helena	23	29	Philadelphia	19	30
Kansas City	18	22	St. Louis	21	21
Los Angeles	57	67	San Francisco	58	59
Miami	50	71	Washington	16	27
Minneapolis	-7	10			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Maximum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:59 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Friday, 7:26 a. m., height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:04 p. m. Thursday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Artie Shaw. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Those High Gray Walls," with Walter Connolly. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, Richard Carlson and Leon Errol. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds, and David Niven. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Betrayal of Catherine the Great." 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:35. Also "The City." 2:40, 5:05, 7:35, 10.

Radio—Page 12

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona" with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time." 11:45 a. m., 2:15 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Normandie—
"The Day the Bookies Wept," with Joe Penner. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," with Anna Neagle.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Follow the Fleet," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 2, 6, 10. Also "The Invisible Killer. 11:55 a. m., 3:55, 7:55. Stage: Jerry Cooper, Stuart & Martin, Masters & Rollins, and Ravel Dancers. 1:05, 5:05, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

South Station Theater—
"Travel Kangaroo Country." "American Royal Show." "Unusual Occupations." "Night Life in Old Paris," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Return of Dr. X." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Gulliver's Travels." Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley's "Bill of Rights." Walt Disney's "Football Review." "National Philharmonic Orchestra," and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Goosestep, with Roland Drew and Steffi Duna. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Also "The Covered Trailer," with the Gleason Family. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Midnight," with Don Ameche and Claudette Colbert. Also "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. 2:45, 5:40, 8:50. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 12:30, 3:35, 6:50, 10. Tomorrow: "Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring Jean Arthur and James Stewart. Also "New March of Time. To be shown through Jan. 12. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Catherine Carver, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Illustrated lecture on "The Domestic Architecture of Early America," by the Rev. Frederick T. Persons. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Opportunity for Bostonians To See Shih Chung Landscape

The "simpleton with a lonely heart who lived in a solitary place," as his friend Shen Chou called him, or, as he was more generally designated, "The Immortal Fool," Shih Chung, painted the winter landscape of the Ming Period just acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

It was done in 1504, and it formerly belonged to P'ang Lai-ch'en of Shanghai, a well-known collector, who sought for more than 30 years to possess a painting by Shih Chung.

His contemporaries set the artist aside as queer. Shen Chou records, "His hair was short, white, and luminous like the waves of an autumn lake. His superior genius was quite untrammelled by earthly fetters." He desregarded the prevailing conventions of the schools of painting, then given to a dry, conscious elegance. He transferred to paper or silk his individual and intimate reactions to nature.

Few of his works are known. One is at Stockholm, one at Cologne, Germany, and a third in the former Imperial collection at Peiping. The scroll now at the Boston Museum, terminates with a poem which the artist has inscribed, in beautiful calligraphy, designating as the central theme of the picture mountains covered in snow, and masses of trees.

It is told that Shih Chung visiting Chen Chou, and finding the latter absent from home, grasped a brush and painted an unsigned picture on a hanging of white silk, on the wall. Shen Chou, arriving home, recognized immediately the work of the artist, exclaiming, "I have seen pictures by many men, but never such brushwork; nobody except the Fool from Nanking could have done it." The artist's wife, say the records, was called "the Happy and Pure Taoist," and his secondary wife, "White Cloud." Both of them enjoyed painting small landscapes and were skilled musicians.

The scroll will hang in the new accessions gallery for a brief time, starting with Jan. 4.

Timber Salvage Funds for N. E.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended today expenditure of $3,450,320 for timber salvage in New England during the year beginning July 1.

In his annual budget message the President estimated that amount would care for the needs of the six northeastern States which were affected by the 1938 hurricane.

The figure recommended, however, was about half of that proposed for the current fiscal year, $6,704,268. In fiscal 1939 the Federal Government expended $7,682,167 in the form of loans from the disaster Loan Corporation to the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration.

Of the funds recommended for the next fiscal year New Hampshire would get the largest share, $1,897,676; Massachusetts, $1,035,096; Connecticut, $172,576; Maine, $69,006; Rhode Island, $103,510 and Vermont, $172,516.

The budget also included $300,000 for financial aid to the New England. State Forestry departments in reducing forest fire hazards which is to be matched by state funds. No allocation by states of the fund was outlined.

State Liquor Sale Proposed in Bill

A bill to establish State stores to sell liquors of high alcoholic content was filed by Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader, with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Under the Morris proposal beers and wines would be sold by package stores as at present. No change would be made in the sale of alcoholic beverages in restaurants.

Mr. Morris asserts the revenue derived from State liquor sales would "immeasurably" reduce the State tax imposed on cities and towns. Four other New England States, he said, operate liquor stores, namely Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Tech Corporation Elects Stettinius

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected to membership in the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., was elected to life membership, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T.

Mr. Stettinius began his career in General Motors Corporation in 1924, becoming Vice-President in charge of industrial and public relations in 1931. In 1934 he became Vice-President of General Aviation Corporation, and in 1938 was appointed to his present post. Mr. Flanders, who has been a term member of the M. I. T. corporation since 1937, has been active in the affairs of the Institute. He holds honorary degrees from Dartmouth, Middlebury and Stevens.

Milton Schools Call for $388,682

An estimate of $388,682 was given by the Milton School Committee today as the amount required to conduct the public school system for 1940. The amount requested is $313 less than the sum asked last year, but about $5,700 more than recommended by the town appropriation committee. Of the total, 73.54 per cent is for salaries of the faculty and teaching staff, the balance going for repairs, clerical help, fuel and other maintenance items.

Helping Youth to Solve the Job Problem

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Helen Fuller, NYA Administrative Assistant

Miss Fuller is interviewing two of the young people who appeared last night over a nation-wide hookup through radio station WBZ. The young woman being interviewed is Miss Miriam Friedman from Orange, N. J. The young man is Daniel A. Arnold, Melrose, Mass.

Jobs With a Future Are Sought by Youth

Youth wants jobs with a future, not just jobs. That is the conclusion of Miss Helen Fuller, NYA Administrative Assistant from Washington, D. C., who came to Boston to help Aubrey Williams, NYA chief, conduct an informal round-table discussion with some young people and an industrial leader on a national hook-up last night over WBZ.

Miss Fuller's work takes her to all parts of the country, contacting young people's groups. She joined the NYA six months ago, leaving a position as special attorney in the Department of Justice, in charge of crime prevention work.

"There is a very important connection between what NYA is doing and the prevention of crime," Miss Fuller declared. "Crime is prevented only by a positive program."

A community, she explained, can have vigilant police officers putting more people in jail, but that is not preventing crime.

Unemployment is the principal cause of crime, Miss Fuller said.

"For instance, we know that the major offenders for the past five or six years have been young people 18, 19 and 20 years old," she explained. "There's an important tie-up there."

Miss Fuller doesn't propose that the problems of youth or employment can be solved by any magical formula. But she does think young people are expressing a very great need today for counseling.

"Whether a youth has a job or not, he is interested in what will best serve to get him ahead."

Miss Fuller said that in a State-wide conference she conducted for NYA in Fort Worth, Texas, in November, she found that young people want to know three things: how to get a job, how to get an education, and how to have some fun. This attitude, she has found, typifies the young person wherever she has met him in America.

"Youth today is serious, although maintaining a fine optimism that everything is going to turn out all right," she said. "In thinking of a job, he also thinks whether it may enable him to marry and rear a family."

Miss Fuller finds New England different from the rest of the country in that, instead of asking for State-wide conferences, each locality prefers to put on its own.

"New England is, in that respect, quaint and provincial," she smiled, adding that possibly this sectional idea goes back to the old town-meeting idea, characteristic of New England from the earliest times.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 233 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Jan 1-5, inclusive, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1300kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).
Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Electrical transcription program on Jan. 14, 2:30 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week, Jan. 8-13, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, Feb. 12-17, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 30, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 27, March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc

Vermont

Burlington—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Jan. 7, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 9.607mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong" sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Gypsy orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Call"	Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"The Green Hornet";	NBC Concert Orchestra;	Kay Kyser's College of	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	mystery drama	vocalists	Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30	"Strange As It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Military Band
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Gene and Glenn";	"Good News of 1940";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15		Musicale	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	"Song Spinners"	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should	Roland Young; Fanny Brice; orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45				Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	the Dies Committee Be	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Lord Lothian, talk	Continued?"	Bob Burns, comedian;	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	Del Courtney's Orch.	Lucy Monroe, soprano;	Henry Weber's Orches-	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Del Courtney's Orch.	Music Maids; orchestra	tra; vocalists	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	100th Ann. of Memphis	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:45	E. Hoagland's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Commercial Appeal	Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Good Morning Melodies
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:30	Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Azaleas
8:45	"About Us"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	News Service
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	loists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	"Mother's Album"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	"Mother's Album"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Piano duet	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Organ music
1:45	"Road of Life"	Studio program	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Musicale
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Deep River Boys"	Hour; Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	Madison Singers
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	Damrosch, conductor	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Word Dramas"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	Rhumba Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Harry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Intercollegiate debate	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Intercollegiate debate	Organ Concert
4:00	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Talk; music	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Mischa Borr's Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Scott to the Rescue"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Jose Martinez' Orch.
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Dance Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Univ. Extension talk	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15	dramatic sketch;	program	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle,	"Prairie Pals"
8:30	Abbott and Cos-	Carson Robison and His	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Ambassadors of Song
8:45	tello; orch.; news	Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Irish Program
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Education program	"Concert Melodies"
9:30	"First Nighter";	Olympics hockey game	George Jessel Variety	Yale Dramatic Series;	"Air-Raiders"; dramati-
9:45	dramatization	Olympics hockey game	Program; guests; orch.	"Morn of Plenty"	zation
10:00	"Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
10:45	a Band"	Network sports	Frank Miller, cellist	Griff Williams' Orch.	Dance Music
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Social Security talk	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	News Service

John Hancock Agents Given Bargain Right

Industrial insurance agents of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company—the men who come around weekly to colect 25-50-cent and one-dollar premiums—today won the right to bargain collectively with their company in the first decision of its type rendered by the Massachusetts State Labor Relations Commission.

The agents' representative union, the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, Local 41, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in October, 1938, won an election in 11 offices and one sub-office of the John Hancock Company in the Greater Boston area. Following the victory, the C. I. O. sought a contract from the Company, but through its President, Guy Cox, the John Hancock company refused to bargain with the Union on the ground that the State Labor Relations Commission had no jurisdiction over insurance companies.

Many of the questions involved in insurance agents' labor rights have been thrashed out in a similar case in New York involving the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The New York Court of Appeals, ruled in favor of the New York State Labor Relations Commission.

Samuel Angoff, counsel for the Boston Union, expressed the opinion that on the basis of the New York court decisions the Massachusetts Supreme Court will sustain the opinion and order of the State Labor Relations Commission in the Hancock case. He said that although only 629 agents are affected by this decision in Greater Boston, it will serve as a precedent nationally.

NYA Orchestra Plans Advancing

Applications for places in the all-American youth orchestra which Leopold Stokowski will organize this winter are pouring into the office of John L. Donovan, Jr., Massachusetts Administrator for the National Youth Administration, it was reported today.

The orchestra, which will be comprised of 109 musicians under the age of 25, will make a good-will tour of Central and South America with the co-operation of the Pan American Union. A special ship may be chartered for the trip.

Applications containing complete information—full name, age, address, instrument played, musical background, education, orchestral experience and under what conductor—are being turned over to Arthur Fiedler, Massachusetts Chairman of the Auditioning Board. Successful candidates will later be given auditioning dates by letter.

Chamber Lists Aims for 1940 In Review of Past Year's Record

Aims of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 1940, issued in pamphlet form yesterday, are listed alongside of accomplishments for 1939, in what Oscar W. Haussermann, President, declares is a report of progress. The record shows examples of what the Chamber has been doing in serving the business community through its own agencies and whole-hearted co-operation of others.

Reviewing 1939, the report points to the location of more than 80 new manufacturing plants in Metropolitan Boston, and expansion of nearly 100 others which resulted in occupancy of 1,000,000 square feet of additional floor space. The Chamber aided prospective industries with market statistics, business information, data on laws, and available sites.

Legislative Work

The Chamber also championed merit rating in Massachusetts' unemployment compensation law, which brought pay-roll tax savings to employers; urged an amendment to the Federal unemployment compensation law limiting employer contributions to the first $3,000 of wages or salary, estimated to save Massachusetts employers $12,000,000 annually; opposed enactment of the Federal works financing bill as "unsound, unnecessary, and dangerous," which was defeated; submitted a six-point tax revision program including immediate repeal of the undistributed profits tax, taxation of capital gains at low rate, and reduction of high individual income surtax rates, upon which no decision has been made as yet; proposed abolition of fee system in office of Sheriff of Suffolk County, and endorsed proposed legislation to provide proportional representation in Boston elections.

Accomplishments of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber include: defeat of legislative bills proposing new holidays on the grounds that more holidays are observed here than in any metropolitan district; supported a new law to remove abuses by unscrupulous dealers in installment selling; conducted extensive campaign in other states and Canada to bring visitors to Boston, and held the eleventh Boston conference on distribution with the largest registration in the history of the meetings.

Fire Prevention Efforts

Fire prevention efforts included a training course for hotel watchmen and entered Boston in the Inter-Chamber Fire Waste Contest, which resulted in securing an honor position.

In transportation the Chamber opposed or supported changes in rates by railroads and motor carriers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, depending on which would best serve New England.

Professional solicitations in the name of charity were stopped or impeded in 75 cases, with complete investigations made of about 300 new appeals; the annual directory of agricultural fairs in New England was published, and about 25,000 business inquiries were directed to members from all sections of the country.

The Convention Bureau helped bring 141 conventions to Boston in 1939, with attendance of nearly 75,000 out-of-town delegates, who spent about $2,250,000 in Boston. It also published and distributed 52,000 maps of the downtown area to visitors.

The Chamber's aims are to continue "to promote the commerce and industry of Boston and New England," as in 1939 programs. Revision of the Federal tax structure is sought to relieve business of excessive tax burdens. Opposition is planned to any new Federal tax laws which would impose unnecessary penalties on business. Reduction of Boston's fire loss through legislation controlling fire hazards and other methods will be sought.

36-Cents an Hour Proposed Minimum In Woolen Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The wage-hour division of the labor department announced Jan. 3 an industry committee had recommended a 36-cents-an-hour minimum wage for the woolen industry.

The recommendation was made despite opposition of some committee members to provisions excluding some products containing a low percentage of wool.

In making the recommendation for an estimated 140,000 workers, the committee also proposed that the wage-hour administrator make no classification within the industry.

The committee said its recommendation would not substantially curtail employment, and estimated on the basis of wages in October, 1938, the proposed minimum would increase the industry's wage bill by only about one-half of one per cent.

Woolen Workers Get Rise

ALLENTON, R. I., Jan. 4 (AP)—Nearly 300 employees of the Belleville Woolen Company of Allenton will receive a 10 per cent wage increase, effective Jan. 8, following a conference between company representatives and leaders of the C. I. O. Textile Workers Union of America.

The general increase was announced by Frank J. Benti, State C. I. O. Director, and confirmed by Thomas Morton Curry for the company.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Jan. 5

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p.m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p.m.—"The Geography of Literature," Prof. A. Bertram de Mille.
7:15 p.m.—Musicale.
7:30 p.m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
8:00 p.m.—Better Speech Program, auspices of Boston University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p.m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m., Choir of Workmen. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m., Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Opera selections; Rosita Jemma Wade, 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m., "Background to the News;" GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m., Orchestra, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m., Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m., Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11 p. m., Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

THE CAMERA — Modern Aladdin's Lamp

6 articles
Feb. 5-10, 1940
by
Jacob Deschin
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Latest developments in photography for the amateur have opened up at the click of a shutter great new treasures of enjoyment and beauty. Read about them in these articles written by an expert on the camera and its possibilities, especially for The Christian Science Monitor. He covers (1) Looking for Camera Subjects, (2) Color Photography, (3) Photography Outdoors at Night, (4) "Candid" Photography, (5) The Camera Club, and (6) Equipment and Methods to Use.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Matching of Jobs With Men Problem Faced in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—Rhode Island is wrestling with one of its major industrial problems—"matching jobs with men."

Examination of the recent report of the State Unemployment Compensation Board shows that 40,000 persons have registered for work. On the other side of the economic fence the Board finds that there are thousands of jobs to be filled and that industry, in some branches, cannot function at capacity because there are not sufficient workers to operate the machinery.

This is noticeable in the metal trades, jewelry and garment industries and the shortage is fast spreading to the textile industry, according to reports of the Board members.

The situation is so acute in the metal trades and the garment industry that trained men and women are usually placed on the same day they apply for work and at no time are they idle for more than three days.

Not Easy Task

On the surface, employment officials say, matching jobs with men and women would appear to be an easy task but this is not the case. The idle workers, it is pointed out, are specialists in their respective lines but these lines are not the lines that seek men and women.

For the past 10 years, Leroy B. Sherman, Director of the Unemployment Compensation Board's Community Research Center, says that the normal training of apprentices has not taken place because of the depression and as work especially in the industrial lines has not proven attractive to youths, they have ignored the technical and vocational schools.

The situation has become so acute that the various industrial leaders and officials of civic and welfare organizations have laid their case before Gov. William H. Vanderbilt. He is sympathetic but promises no definite steps toward relief until a report is received from the special commission named by the General Assembly to study labor conditions in Rhode Island.

It was pointed out to State leaders that unless the State and industry join in the establishment of apprentice schools where youths and those over 30 years of age can be trained for new fields of endeavor there is little immediate hope for decrease in relief rolls or improvement in business.

The most optimistic of the labor leaders and members of veterans' organizations, who have joined with the industrialists in seeking a program to provide new skilled and semi-skilled work, say they believe that within three months time the students would have sufficient preliminary training to allow them to go into the mills and factories and there receive the finishing treatment to become skilled workmen.

Mr. Sherman pointed out that the lack of skilled workmen, and the lack of facilities for training them, has been responsible for several Newark jewelry plants declining to establish in Providence. It was further pointed out that the scarcity of skilled workers in the garment trades was responsible for the goods being sent to other centers for completion.

Needs Set Forth

In the garment trade alone it is estimated that between 350 and 400 power operators could be used immediately.

According to State employment officials, machine toolmakers, lathe operators, boring mill operators, etc., are usually placed the day they report to the employment offices, and few such persons remain unemployed for more than a few days.

Mr. Sherman's report said there was immediate need for draftsmen, tool designers, assembly machine operators, boring machine operators, grinder hands, cutters, drill press hands, bench hands, filling machine operators, first class machinists, milling machine operators, planer operators, shaper operators and toolmakers in the metal trades.

He declared that in addition to those listed above, turret lathe operators and braider tenders would be needed if business increased. He recomended vocational training for foremen, electroplaters, butt braider tenders and universal winders.

Mr. Sherman emphasized that the "problem was not one of longtime apprenticeship but to relieve the shortage within a few months."

Weatherman Skips Fractions

Though it won't make a particle of difference in the kind of weather it delivers, the United States Weather Bureau has nevertheless adopted a new system of measuring barometric pressure, using "millibars" instead of the more complicated fractions of an inch. The Boston branch made the change yesterday.

Already on trial since last summer, the new markings represent measurings accurate to within about ten one-thousandths of an inch, an accuracy matching recent perfection of aneroid and fluid barometers. This action by the Weather Bureau places the United States on the same standards as most other countries.

The move is expected to be of great benefit to forecasters and to natural scientists in general. With only slight effort the system can be understood by housewives and dryland mariners who keep a weather eye on a living-room barometer. Natural scientists hail the adoption with special pleasure, considering it as one step toward America's adoption of the full metric system replacing inches and miles with the more easily handled centimeters and kilometers. Great Britain and the United States are the last great powers to effect the change.

Education Center Exhibition Sunday

Forty-seven courses will be represented by a variety of exhibits at the annual Open House of the Cambridge Center for Adult Education in Brattle Street, Sunday afternoon from 4 to 7 p. m. Every course to be given during the second term, which opens Monday evening, Jan. 8, will be represented for the benefit of those enrolling.

Crafts courses will be illustrated by samples of modeling, photography, pencil sketching, portrait painting and pottery. Model boats will attract Charles River sailors to the boat building exhibit. J. Charles Smith's new course in cartooning will also be represented by an exhibit.

In the homemaking field, an exhibit of materials and fabrics, floor and window coverings, wall treatments, color harmonies and decorative accessories is being arranged by Roger B. Withington, member of the American Institute of Decorators, who is giving a course in "Decorating Your Home." Maps, posters and pictures illustrate courses on international affairs.

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White Is Boston School Chairman

Joseph C. White of West Roxbury was unanimously elected Chairman of the Boston School Committee when the five-man board met last night for the first time in 1940. The two new members, Daniel J. McDevitt and Clement A. Norton, who succeed retiring Chairman Henry J. Smith and Dr. Patrick J. Foley, were present.

The schools will emphasize moral training as well as occupational training, Mr. White declared following his election "Training for citizenship is the ultimate aim and the sole justification of the expenditure for public education," he said, and added that although the public schools cannot lawfully teach a creed or religion, they can instill in their pupils "sound ethical judgment and a wholesome philosophy of life."

Mr. White, who is also State Director of telephone and telegraph in the Public Utilities Department, committed the Board to a program of further economy, but warned that too much emphasis on saving leads into the law of diminishing returns. New construction must be paid for out of taxes because no further WPA funds are available, he said.

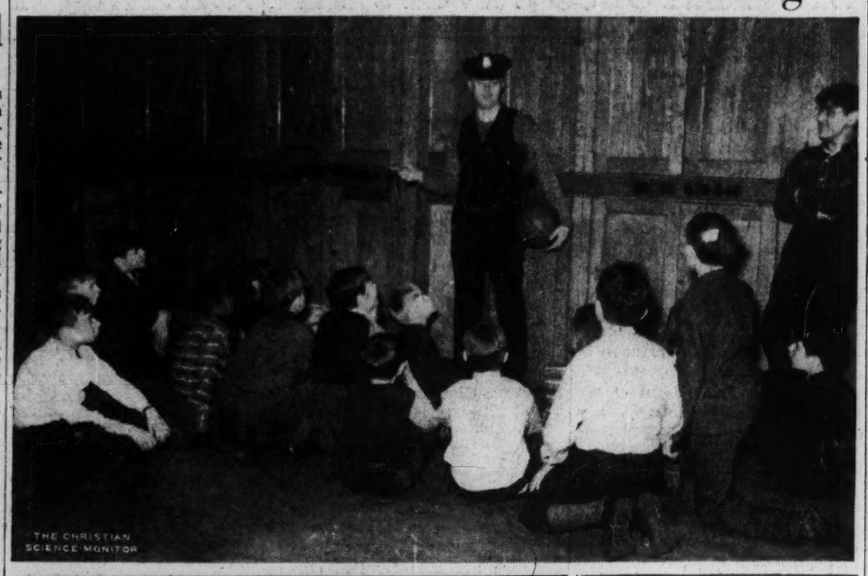
City Opens Drive For Back Taxes

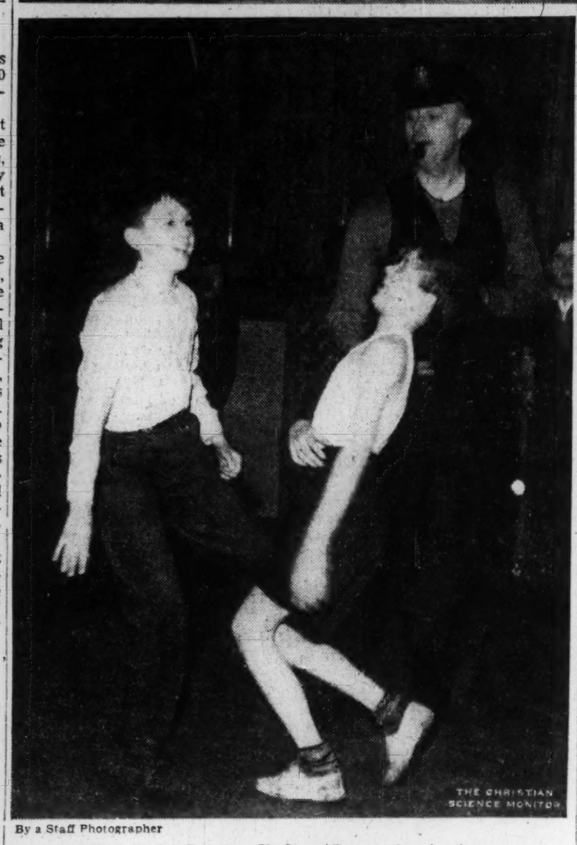
City Collector Merritt Thompson announced today that he sent out a crew of eight constables to visit persons who have owed excise taxes on their automobiles since 1929. This is the first comprehensive drive to collect back excise taxes on the City books.

It is estimated that the unpaid taxes amount to $2,000,000. Some individuals were thought to owe as high as $200 in back taxes. There are some 25,000 car owners involved.

Mr. Thompson denied a report that the constables were working on poll taxes.

Here Are Good Citizens in the Making





By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Junior Police Corps in Action

Upper: Officer James F. P. Hourihan, Patrolman Director of the Back Bay Unit of the Corps, gives a "pep" talk before a basketball game. Lower: Not a new dance step but just Dave Mortimer and Joe Greensmith of the Corps after the "center jump" in a basketball game. Officer Hourihan is the referee.

Junior Police Work Goes On Even in the Vacation Period

The cold wind that blustered down Scotia Street wasn't alone responsible for the presence in the Mechanic Arts High School drill shed of some 50 or 60 boys noisily engaged in having a good time.

Though the weather was frigid enough to drive the youngsters indoors, the presence there of Patrolman James F. P. Hourihan, who as director of the Back Bay division of the Boston Junior Police Corps was ready to conduct one of the two meetings held each week in the drill shed, undoubtedly had considerable to do with their appearance there.

"Jim" Hourihan, Officer Hourihan to the boys, is one of 15 Boston patrolmen assigned to Junior Police work. These men, who were selected for their ability to lead and work with boys, devote their entire time to the J. P. C., which was conceived by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty as a means of reducing juvenile delinquency.

Busy Vacation

The Patrolmen-Directors of the Junior Police Corps units are busiest when school vacations are on. A typical week was that of Officer Hourihan's during the recent Christmas vacation. On Tuesday he took about 40 boys to Houghton's Pond for a day in the open with skating and a wienie roast as the principal attractions.

The next day a trip to a local theater to see Gulliver's Travels and in the evening a dinner for members of the 70-piece Junior Police Corps Band. The boys paid for the dinner themselves with money earned for playing in the Santason parade.

Thursday brought a trip to the Fire Alarm Station in the Fenway and an afternoon of fun in the drill shed. On Friday the Roxbury Boys' Club was host to the boys and a swim in the pool was included in the program. Finally on Saturday a day of indoor sport at the Cabot Street gymnasium was scheduled.

Visit Schools

When vacations are over, the Directors regularly visit schools in their districts and talk with the headmasters and members of the faculty. They frequently address the school assemblies, giving safety talks. In addition, the officers attend sessions of the Juvenile Court in their district, meet the parents of the boys and make every effort to guide the youngsters to clean and wholesome activity.

The Boston Junior Police Corps was founded by Commissioner Timilty in 1938 to instil in boys a respect for law and appreciation of good citizenship and to assist the police in bringing about and increasing the friendly relationship between the boys and the department so that the police would be regarded as a protective rather than a repressive agency.

On Sept. 3, 1938, the Corps was placed under the supervision of Lieut. William J. Carey who has had complete charge of the organization ever since.

"Sure we enjoy our work," Officer Hourihan confided, "because we feel that we are succeeding in keeping the kids out of trouble. Oh, we have our problems," he continued, "but generally speaking we men on this work consider it a good assignment."

Two Mayors Get Approval Of Taxpayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 4—There is evidence of seeing eye to eye on the part of the Mayors of Manchester and Nashua and the Taxpayers' Associations of the two cities.

At Nashua, Mayor Eugene H. Lemay has received a letter from John D. Langmuir, President of the Taxpayers' Association, in which it is urged that the Mayor be empowered to act as city purchasing agent and save the city at least $25,000 a year.

Mr. Langmuir expressed approval of the Mayor's plans to simplify city government through a merger of overlapping boards and commissions and extended congratulations for Mayor Lemay's efforts to clean up poll taxes.

At Manchester, George C. Clarke, consultant to the Manchester Taxpayers' Association, voiced accord with the inaugural declaration of Mayor Damase Caron that taxes can be cut "if all department heads co-operate with the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen."

Manchester's chance of full economic recovery, made possible through the acquisition of new or extended industries, rests quite largely, according to the Association, upon the city's ability to get taxes down close to the $30 mark.

Song for a Road Is Star's Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4—A song for a road is Grace Moore's, the singing star's idea of fair exchange, and her personal contribution to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's highway safety campaign.

Indeed, she would go further. She might even boom the Governor for the presidency if he would see to it that the bumpy road leading to her farm home in Newtown is repaired.

To the Governor's request that Miss Moore and other celebrities make recordings for his safety campaign, the singer's secretary replied:

"Miss Moore says she will be very happy to make the recording but would like very much for her favorite Governor to get the road fixed going up to her farm from the main road. . . .

"Miss Moore has twice gone to her own expense of repairing the road, but its condition is beyond her power now. It would be a happy holiday remembrance and I am sure Miss Moore would not only make the recording for Governor Baldwin, but would go out and sing to everybody, 'He Should Be President.'"

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

NO OTHER BREAD CAN MATCH THESE FIGURES!
To date 574,149 women have compared all good breads at their food stores, and 519,966 CHOSE WONDER BREAD THE ONE BEST!
FOR FLAVOR—TEXTURE—AROMA WONDER BREAD WINS 9 TO 1!
Thrill your family with a loaf of delicious Wonder Bread today! See if your husband and your children don't agree with the thousands of women all over the country who have made the impartial "Compare All" Test at their food stores and voted Wonder Bread the ONE BEST—9 to 1! Buy a loaf today! Wonder Bread costs no more than the second best!

Continental Baking Co., Inc.
TUNE IN! "SKY BLAZERS" EVERY SATURDAY • CBS NETWORK

Japan's Plans For New Ships Face Slow-Up

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japan's shipbuilding program, calling for enlargement of the merchant fleet to 7,500,000 tons by the end of 1942, may be retarded by the scarcity of materials and increased prices for required commodities, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Japanese shipbuilders are reported to have decided upon a 20 per cent increase in the cost of construction, necessitated, they feel, by the rising cost of materials, and justified by the more than 20 per cent advance in Japanese freightage on overseas routes since the beginning of the European war, according to Mr. Bemis. The delay in ship repairs is an immediate manifestation of the lack of materials, it being estimated that vessels aggregating 373,000 tons are unusable and idle in ports in Japan because of their need of repair.

Profits on "black-out" paper in Germany are limited to a maximum of 20 per cent to the wholesaler and 40 per cent to the retailer, by order of the Reich Price Commissioner, according to another report received by Mr. Bemis. Black-out paper of a black, dark brown or blue color is being used extensively in Germany as a protective measure in case of air raids.

From Barcelona comes news to Mr. Bemis that the number of pages which can be printed by newspapers in Barcelona, Spain, has been sharply curtailed by official decree. The measure was considered necessary due to decreasing stocks of paper and the difficulty in obtaining raw materials from abroad, explained Mr. Bemis.

Cotton growing in Argentina is on the increase, Mr. Bemis is informed, production during the crop year recently ended amounting to 70,891 tons, compared with 51,445 tons the previous year and 31,170 tons two years back. But three years previously the peak was reached of 80,957 tons.

N. E. Relief List Shared Surpluses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—New England received 254,133,440 pounds of foodstuffs from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution to persons on relief during the last fiscal year.

The report of the FSCC for the year ended last June 30 disclosed its total donations amounted to 1,970,079,155 pounds, purchased at a cost of about $66,500,000 to relieve depressed agricultural markets.

The purchases included 38 commodities, and were given to approximately 3,000,000 families, or nearly 11,000,000 people, a month.

Pioneer in Milk Co-operatives In Connecticut Quits Office

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4—An unusual career in the agricultural leadership of Connecticut comes to a close next Monday when Robert C. Mitchell of Southbury retires after 20 years as President of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association. Mr. Mitchell announced a year ago that he would not serve again after his 20 years of service was completed.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the founders of the Connecticut Co-operative in the days when co-operation was a new idea among farmers. Now his organization is only one of a number of farm co-operatives in the State, selling milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables and doing a business that runs into several million dollars annually.

The leanest period for the milk producers came from 1931 to 1934, when farmers were caught in a vicious circle of expanding milk production and falling milk prices The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association was under fire. Some of its members left. The Federal Trade Commission investigated its books. Meetings of farmers were close to riots. The Association reorganized, has regained part of its lost membership, and is rapidly regaining good will. In 1939 a new $65,000 milk processing plant and office building was dedicated.

Looking back, Mr. Mitchell describes all this as "progress." He notes vastly improved methods of transporting milk to market, remarkable strides in sanitary control of milk both on the farm and in the milk plant, improved service to the consumer.

But the industry has not gone far enough, he believes, in providing milk at a price the consumer can afford to pay.

The New Year

The New Year opened in Connecticut with indications that it will indeed be a prosperous one for the man who works in a factory. Sidney E. Cornelius, manager of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, said the old year ended with more than 68,000 persons employed in factories of the county, an increase of 11,000 during 1939. Man hours, in November, were well above the mark of 10,000,000 a month considered to represent normal production.

Social Security

Fifteen thousand persons in Connecticut, it is estimated by Social Security Board officials, will be eligible during 1940 to receive monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors' insurance program. The figure includes eligible relatives as well as workers over 65.

Highway Safety

Here is the New Year's resolution of the Connecticut State Police Department, given to the press by Commissioner Edward J. Hickey:

"We hereby publicly resolve to enforce even more strictly all laws pertaining to motor vehicle and traffic violations, in a tremendous effort to lessen, if not completely end, the appaling and unnecessary loss of life on our streets and highways."

Women's Conference On Radio Is Jan. 8

Edward M. Kirby, Director of Public Relations and Secretary of the Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, will be the opening speaker at an all-day radio conference to be held by the radio division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Copley-Plaza on Jan. 8.

Other speakers on the program, which will be presented in the form of a day in a broadcasting studio, will be Lloyd G. Del Castillo, Director of Education in New England for the Columbia Broadcasting System and Program Director of WEEI; Katharine Fisher, Director of Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, and Paul de Marrs, Technical Director of the Yankee Network.

The luncheon speaker will be Bertha Damon, author of "Grandma Called It Carnal," a book which has won her wide recognition as a humorist. Mrs. Dwight R. Clement, Vice-Chairman of the radio division, is program chairman.

The nicest way of saying pleasant journey is an original "Bon Voyage" Gift Basket. Mr. Ronald Kytan, formerly of Charles & Co., personally supervises the preparation of these famous baskets, each containing a delectable assortment of fresh and hot-house fruits, imported and domestic candies and preserves. Delivered to train, plane or steamer, or shipped anywhere in U. S. $5 to $50
GRISTEDE'S
'Bon Voyage Shop
(formerly Charles & Co.)
12 VANDERBILT AVE. Opposite Grand Central
Telephone MUrray Hill 2-8900
NEW YORK CITY

This Week! FIELD-FRESH SPINACH!
WASHED! NO SAND! AND FLAVOR-FULL!

PATSY, THIS SPINACH! IT'S M-A-R-V-E-L-O-U-S!
NATURALLY, PET! IT'S BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN SPINACH!
BUT HOW CAN IT TASTE SO GLORIOUSLY FRESH THIS TIME OF YEAR?
BECAUSE BIRDS EYE QUICK-FREEZES IT WITHIN 4 HOURS AFTER PICKING! THAT SEALS FRESHNESS IN—TILL IT REACHES US!
DOES FRESHNESS ESCAPE FROM ORDINARY SPINACH?
DOES IT!!! MOST SPINACH TAKES 12 TO 72 HOURS TO GET TO MARKET IMAGINE HOW MUCH FLAVOR AND GOOD VALUE SNEAK OUT IN THAT TIME!
BUT THIS BIRDS EYE SPINACH HASN'T ANY SAND! DOES QUICK-FREEZING TAKE CARE OF THAT, TOO?
NO, SILLY! BIRDS EYE WASHES OUT EVERY LAST GRAIN. SO BIRDS EYE SPINACH COMES ALL READY-TO-COOK—SAVES ME 17 MINUTES' FUSSING!
I HOPE IT DIDN'T WRECK OUR BUDGET!
HEAVENS, NO! I GET AS MANY SERVINGS FROM ONE BOX OF BIRDS EYE AS I'D GET FROM A HALF-PECK OF UNTRIMMED SPINACH! THAT'S REAL ECONOMY!
Make Tonight's Dinner Birds Eye!
Sweet, Farm-fresh Corn
Chopped Steak (not ground!)
Bush-ripened Raspberries
Flounder Fillets
Fowl for Fricassee
Garden-fresh Green Beans
Insist on the original
BIRDS EYE BRAND FROSTED FOODS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Guaranteed to satisfy... or MONEY BACK!
There are 60 Birds Eye Foods—all washed, trimmed, ready to cook or serve.
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Commerce and Finance

Road Asks Bondholders Help to Avert Impending Receivership

Business and Industry

Integrity Trust to Liquidate; Two Banks Take Over Obligations

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The huge Integrity Trust Company, in difficulties since 1931, will pass out of existence Jan. 13 under a plan approved by Federal and State banking authorities—but to holders of its $35,000,000 in deposits the change will be merely a bookkeeping job.

Two other Philadelphia banks, the First National and the Western Saving Fund Society, will assume Integrity's deposit obligations in full.

Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, who joined with Pennsylvania Banking Secretary John C. Bell, Jr., in making the announcement following approval by Integrity directors, said the plan exceeds FDIC requirements.

The Federal agency, outgrowth of the national banking holiday of 1933, insures deposits up to $5,000. The plan worked out for eventual dissolution of Integrity Trust, Mr. Crowley explained, guarantees the funds of a thousand depositors whose deposits exceed that sum.

"The capital and reserves of Integrity Trust Company," Mr. Crowley said, "had been depleted through losses to an extent that required immediate supervisory action. The plan of assumption was developed as an alternative to appointment of a receiver."

A $21,000,000 FDIC loan—to be made on the security of $28,000,000 in Integrity assets other than cash—will be added to $14,000,000 in cash on deposit with Integrity to cover the $35,000,000 in deposits.

Office Buildings In 64 Cities Found 84.8 P. C. Rented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Occupancy of office buildings is the highest since 1937 and probably the highest for the past 10 years, according to Byron T. Shutz, President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. In a survey just made by the Association, it was shown that occupancy in 64 prinicpal cities in 31 states is now approximately 84.8 per cent.

The survey was the third of a series of similar studies the organization has recently made on various subjects pertaining to mortgage banking, real estate, and new construction.

Office building occupancy was found to be highest in Southern cities, standing at 88.5 per cent.

B. & M. Urges Bondholders Accept Plan

By the Associated Press

The Boston & Maine Railroad, in an effort to avert "the impending certainty" of reorganization or receivership, sought approval today of a plan by which it seeks to refinance $136,746,500 in bonds through voluntary co-operation of the bondholders.

E. S. French, president of the road, announced details of this plan Wednesday night, commenting that it followed generally the details of one suggested by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, as a condition to further loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In a letter to bondholders and secured note holders, in which approval of the proposal was asked, President French said the plan of exchange offers a substantial cash option to bondholders on the following basis:

RFC Furnishes Cash

"Each holder of bonds (other than those held as collateral for the secured notes) who assents to the plan will, if it is consummated, receive in exchange for each $1,000 principal amount of such bonds:

"1. $500 principal amount of new first mortgage bonds, Series RR, 4 per cent, due 1960, or at the holder's election, $500 in cash (subject, however, to adjustment of the amount of such cash as set forth in the plan).

"2. $500 principal amount of new income mortgage bonds, Series A, 4½ per cent, due 1970."

Interest on these income bonds would be cumulative to the extent of 4 per cent, and, after 1940, must be paid from available net income after a capital fund for the improvement and betterment of the property and the sinking fund on the first mortgage bonds.

Mr. French disclosed at the same time that RFC had agreed, subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to provide, by the purchase at par and accrued interest of new first mortgage bonds, up to $26,000,000 cash for payment to those holders of bonds who elect to take the cash option.

May Get More Cash

This underwriting, he pointed out, assured "that if all holders should elect to take cash there would be available at least $250 for each $1,000 principal amount of their bonds. Certain holders of bonds have already indicated their intention to take new first mortgage bonds instead of cash, so that at least $300 should be available for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds, and the railroad expects that further elections will increase the cash available for that purpose."

Banks holding secured notes would, under the plan, take in exchange an equal amount of new first mortgage bonds with no cash option while the secured notes held by the RFC would be paid in full out of funds received from the sale of additional new first mortgage bonds to be sold for cash to RFC.

President French urged bondholders to forward their bonds for stamping, without expense and under a blanket insurance policy, to any of these six designated stamp agencies:

First National Bank of Boston; First National Bank of Concord, N. H.; National Bank of Commerce of Portland, Maine; Chase National Bank of New York City; First National Bank of Chicago; and Bank of Montreal in Canada.

Billion Dollar Banks Increase

By the Associated Press

New York

Year-end financial statements revealed New York City's array of "billion dollar" banks had increased to five as result of the 1939 inflow of funds from Europe's war zones and the business upswing in the United States.

The Bankers Trust and Central Hanover joined the billion dollar club represented in 1938 by the Chase National, the National City and the Guaranty Trust.

Their year-end deposits compared as follows, with 000,000s omitted:

	1939	1938
Chase National	$2,403	$2,224
National City	2,331	1,835
Guaranty Trust	2,088	1,619
Bankers Trust	1,125	912
Central Hanover	1,106	939

Heard in Wall Street

This is the season for bank annual meetings. In New York, the Bank of the Manhattan has already had its meeting, and incidentally repeated its last year's extra 10c dividend. The national banks will meet next Tuesday, Jan. 9, and most of the trust companies on the following Wednesday, the 18th.

The banks here had a comparatively good year. The American Banker's index of New York bank stocks is up 20 per cent on the year, while the Dow-Jones industrials are virtually unchanged. This is man-bites-dog news, for in recent years the New York bank stocks have lagged.

Principal reason has been the favorable action of the high-grade bond market, which, in recovering almost completely from the September debacle, ended the year practically at the top—and some of the banks were smart enough to ease out some of their portfolios in the summer and pick them up again cheaper in the fall.

Another reason is the large increase in their "loans and investments," up about $1,000,000,000 for the year to round $8,800,000,000. Three per cent on this $1,000,000,000 would be about $30,000,000, enough to more than offset the 1/12 of one per cent FDIC charge on the increase of about $1,300,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted and about $1,100,000,000 in inter-bank deposits—calling for a charge of about $2,500,000.

Best market action for the year was in Bankers' Trust and Irving. In previous recent years Manufacturers' Trust was the favorite, but it took a $5,000,000 loss this year on the German stand-still credits.

* * *

The London Financial Times average of British industrials celebrated the New Year by exceeding the Aug. 31 level (last trading day before the war) for the first time

* * *

Recent effort by the relief authorities of Westchester County, wealthy New York suburb, to prevent families from moving into the county for its superior relief payments, turns the cycle round two centuries and provides an interesting parallel to similar local efforts in England described at length by Adam Smith in "Wealth of Nations," under the Act of Settlement.

* * *

Anybody who can get through the 27-page offering prospectus of the new Consumers' Power offering will find some good news. The company never missed a dividend through the depression; ratio of earnings to charges has remained high and for the first nine months of this year was about 3 to 1. Valuation is fully amortised and without write-ups or intangibles.

* * *

First week's news for 1940 includes many items showing the trend toward larger powers for federal bureaus. The Commodity Credit Corporation not only asked for jurisdiction over added markets, but raised the question whether the futures markets were economically justifiable—a question which the Street thought the CEA officials except Secretary Henry Wallace had decided in the affirmative long ago. The Federal Trade Commission's annual report asked, as usual, for more powers. A Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the SEC's power to publish figures from a registrant's reports against its protest. The National Labor Relations Board found Westinghouse Electric "guilty of unfair practices" for what, under other circumstances, would have been proper but which the Board found was a violation of the Act because of the company's motive and manner. And the Supreme Court held three types of NLRB ruling not subject to court review. These may strengthen the prospects of the Logan bill to hold the formulation of administrative regulations by quasi-judicial agencies to a fixed procedure. **H. F.**

Colombia Gives Its President More Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Colombia Congress closed its sessions immediately before Yuletide after conceding special powers to President Santos to deal with urgent war-created economic problems. The Government was optimistic in the first month of the war, confident that trade would hold up. The control structure has withstood all shocks, but the decline in foreign business has brought new restrictions.

Colombians are proud of their governing record in recent years. In many quarters they are conceded possession of the most genuinely democratic government in South America. There was some misgiving, therefore, when it was suggested that the Executive be given a free hand to regularize industry, credit and exchange.

In thanking both Chamber and Senate for the confidence exhibited, President Santos promised that no hopes would be defrauded, as he would exercise his special faculties under the effective control of Colombian opinion. So long as free discussion existed—and it would continue under his government, he affirmed—there would always be scrupulous respect for democracy.

One of the first executive acts under the special powers regime was to ration import permits and to withhold exchange allotments. From now on, imports will be strictly balanced against exports and available foreign money. These measures arise from the difficulties in the coffee trade, defense and development of which, with asistance for the large number of smallholders in the industry, are cited prominently in the list of special powers.

Employee Income Security Scheme Extended by G. M.

DETROIT (AP)—W. S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, announced an extension through 1940 of the corporation's employee income security and layoff benefit plans, with certain modifications.

Among other stipulations the modifications provide that "any advance unearned and unrepaid at the expiration of three years from the date such advance is made shall be automatically cancelled and the employee shall be relieved of the obligation to earn or work out such advance."

The announcement said that during 1939 more than 34,000 employees took advantage of the plans which were conceived "to assist employees by wage advances in periods of low employment or layoff," and that advances in excess of $1,500,000 were made. Of this amount, it was stated, about 90 per cent already has been liquidated.

The advances are made as compensation for services to be rendered in the future, and not as loans in the usual sense. They do not bear interest.

Takes High Post

C. N. Johns

Vice-President and Director of American Chain & Cable Co., named Vice-President in Charge of Operations. Mr. Johns has been with the company 20 years. He will now supervise manufacturing activities of all of the concern's 14 plants in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and Canada.

Cameron Sees Better Mental Approach As Basis of Recovery

DETROIT (AP)—Reviewing business progress in America during 1939, William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company asserted that the business man's recovery of "old-time faith and self-reliance" brought about the advance.

Mr. Cameron, in a radio speech, commented that the "vital point" was that "improvement first occurred in the business spirit."

"There had been flurries of mental recovery before that, based on what we used to call an 'upturn in business,'" Mr. Cameron said, "but when business receded, the business spirit receded with it.

"This year the process has been different. Improvement came from the impact of the business mind, on outer conditions, not from the influence of outer conditions on the business mind. The inner change occurred first; the outer change followed."

Mr. Cameron said that a "general recklessness" in the middle and later 1920's led to a "softness of business fiber," which in turn was followed by "false fears."

"From the very intolerableness of such a condition, business shook itself awake, wrote off its false hopes, cast off its fears, and recovered a little of its old-time faith and self-reliance," he said.

Difficulties remain as before, Mr. Cameron said, but "our approach is different."

"We seem willing now to try how far business enterprise of itself, developed to its fullest present possible extent, can float the obstacles away," he said.

Banks' Reports Show Deposits At New Highs

NEW YORK (AP)—The larger banks in New York show for the most part record deposits and resources in their year-end statements of condition as of Dec. 30.

Chase National Bank reported 1939 net earnings of $13,315,000, equal to $1.80 a share, compared with $14,486,000 or $1.96 a share in 1938.

The bank ended the year with deposits of $2,803,730,000 compared with $2,817,977,000 on Sept. 30 and $2,234,333,000 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities totaled $820,170,000 against $808,804,000 in September and $639,878,000 at the close of 1938.

National City Bank, second largest in the United States, reported total deposits of $2,331,257,944 compared with $1,335,286,500 on Dec. 31, 1938, and $2,197,830,000 Sept. 30, 1939. The bank's surplus account showed an increase of $5,500,000 since the last report, to $52,500,000. No estimates of earnings were given. Holdings of U. S. Government securities totaled $733,592,000, at the year end, compared with $656,804,000 Sept. 30, and $668,796,000 Dec. 31, 1938.

Guaranty Trust Co. reported indicated 1939 net earnings of $14.10 per share, compared with 1938 earnings of $13.23. Deposits at the year end were $2,088,427,000 compared with $2,027,676,000 Sept. 30, and $1,619,978,000 Dec. 31, 1938. Holdings of U. S. securities at year end were $729,601,000, compared with $649,433,000 Sept. 30, and $486,311,000 Dec. 31, 1938.

Bankers Trust Co. reported indicated net earnings of $2.62 per share for 1939, compared with $3 for 1938. Deposits at the year end were $1,125,410,000, compared with $1,111,679,000 Sept. 30, and $912,299,000 Dec. 31, 1938. Holdings of U. S. Government securities at the year end totaled $498,411,000, compared with $532,757,000 Sept. 30, and $381,892,000 Dec. 31, 1938.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. reported indicated net earnings of $5.13 per share for 1939, compared with $5 for 1938. Deposits at the year end were $1,106,736,000, compared with $1,081,050,000 Sept. 30, and $939,260,000 Dec. 31, 1938. U. S. Government securities held increased to $333,762,000 at the year end, from $309,634,000 Sept. 30, and $153,446,000 Dec. 31, 1938.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

To the Holders of all Boston and Maine Railroad Mortgage Bonds, including Connecticut River Railroad 4% Bonds due Sept. 1, 1943

ESSENCE OF THE PLAN

Each holder of Bonds (other than those held as collateral for the Secured Notes) who assents to this Plan, will, if it is consummated, receive in exchange for each $1000 principal amount of such Bonds (accompanied by all claims for unpaid interest):

(1) $500 principal amount of new First Mortgage Bonds, Series RR, 4%, due 1960, or, at the holder's election, $500 in cash (subject, however, to adjustment by reduction of the amount of such cash as set forth in the Plan); and

(2) $500 principal amount of new Income Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 4½%, due 1970.

Holders of small amounts of Bonds may feel that their holdings are too unimportant to require them to take any action with respect to the Plan, but it is essential that every holder, if he desires to accomplish the purposes of the Plan by voluntary action, should, in his own interests, assent to the Plan promptly so that it may be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

Notice of Plan of Exchange

For some time much concern has been expressed about the ability of the Railroad to avoid reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act or in other court proceedings. In the past eight years, maturing obligations have been met in large part by borrowings.

Recently the Railroad has been advised that Reconstruction Finance Corporation will not advance further funds unless the debt structure is rearranged and fixed charges reduced. It is not reasonable to expect further advances by banks, and not possible to raise the necessary funds by sale of securities to the public.

In these circumstances it is essential that steps be immediately taken to anticipate the early maturities and to improve the financial condition of the Railroad. The experience of other railroads indicates that proceedings under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act or in receivership would be long and expensive, with resulting confusion and decline in market values of securities, and might result in suspension of all interest payments for indefinite periods. On the other hand, with the cooperation of holders of the Bonds and Secured Notes, a plan may be effected by voluntary agreement among such holders. This alternative seems so clearly in the interest of all holders of Bonds and Secured Notes and of the public that the Railroad feels that it is under a duty to propose and to endeavor to carry out a voluntary plan whereby such holders may obtain the benefits of a prompt and orderly reorganization.

A plan of exchange—in cooperation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with representatives of large blocks of our bonds, and with Banks that hold secured notes—has been prepared and has been mailed to all bondholders of record.

If you have not received your copy of this plan it is to your immediate interest to obtain one.

For your convenience a request blank is provided below and immediately upon receipt of this coupon, or your written request, a copy of the plan will be mailed to you.

E. S. FRENCH, *President*
BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

JANUARY 3, 1940

(This coupon is merely a request for information)

Boston and Maine Railroad
Boston, Massachusetts

Please send me a copy of the Boston and Maine Railroad Plan of Exchange dated December 15, 1939.

I am a holder of mortgage bonds in the principal amount of $ _____

SERIES OR TITLE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

A "News Year" Resolution

I resolve to read my newspaper *with my mental eyes open. . . .*

I resolve to read, not merely the headlines, but the full story behind them. Only in this way can I be sure to obtain complete, objective information about the changing world I live in and am a part of.

I resolve to read the editorials, which interpret the news and give a reasoned basis for thought about it. In this way I can create an attitude about life in my own country, and abroad, which may develop into a philosophy.

I resolve to read the advertisements, which—as faithfully as the headlines—announce worth-while new developments in the world of industry, of transportation and of commerce. . . . In this way I can add to my fund of useful knowledge; learn to discriminate between the good and the seeming good; and, by purchasing only what is advertised, I can provide for myself and my family, thriftily, safely and *pleasantly.*

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$37,346,716.37
United States Government Securities		12,725,113.86
State and Municipal Securities		2,410,868.97
Other Securities		4,312,721.82
Loans and Discounts		40,091,556.13
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$5,543,203.71	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	5,190,063.34	
		353,140.37
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		200,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		132,800.16
TOTAL		$97,572,917.68

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$88,898,899.40	
Time	255,000.00	
		$89,153,899.40
Capital	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	814,895.77	
		6,814,895.77
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	287,986.80	
Contingencies	855,430.00	
Dividend Payable January 2, 1940	80,000.00	
		1,223,416.80
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$5,570,769.05	
Less: Amount in Portfolio	5,190,063.34	
		380,705.71
TOTAL		$97,572,917.68

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $5,443,724.25 are secured by pledged assets totaling $5,872,135.30.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Commerce and Finance

Secretary of Commerce Expects Moderate Trade Adjustment

Business and Industry

Standard Gas 1940 Budget $37,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system have a tentative construction budget for 1940 of $37,047,730 Bernard W. Lynch, Standard Gas President announced.

This amount, he said, included $5,365,152 carried over from the 1939 budget on projects not completed this year.

Major projects involving additional electrical generating capacity of 135,000 kilowatts included a 60,000 kilowatt unit in the James H. Reed station of Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, addition of a 50,000 kilowatt capacity unit by the Northern States Power Company, Minnesota, to one generating station location of which has not been determined, a new generating station of 7,500 kilowatt capacity by Northern States Power at St. Cloud, Minn., a 10,000 kilowatt station by Northern States Power, Wisconsin, at La Crosse and the addition of 7,500 kilowatt capacity to the Southern Colorado Power Co., plant at Pueblo.

Preliminary budgets for principal companies in the Standard Gas system follow: California Oregon Power $1,014,162; Louisville Gas & Electric, $2,015,615; Northern States Power, Minnesota, and subsidiaries, exclusive of Wisconsin utilities, $8,454,135; Northern States Power, Wisconsin, and subsidiaries, $1,987,560; Oklahoma Gas & Electric, $1,631,104; Philadelphia Company and subsidiaries, $15,262,428; San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric, $2,8[illegible]905; Southern Colorado Power, $1,105,259, and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, $1,557,590. The Mountain States Power Co., budget of $695,000 is included, although the company is undergoing reorganization.

First National Bank, N. Y.

First National Bank of New York reported for year ended Dec. 30 net income of $10,407,174 equal to $104.07 a share, compared with $10,865,190 or $108.65 a share for 1938.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 96

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 20, 1939, for the quarter ending December 31, 1939, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Promoted

Frank T. Kalas

Elected Third Vice-President of the Electric Storage Battery Company. Mr. Kalas will direct the sales activities.

Utilities P. & L. Reorganization Is Approved by Judge

CHICAGO (AP)—The Atlas Corporation's plan for reorganization of the $44,000,000 Utilities Power & Light Corporation, which has been in litigation since 1936, was given its final stamp of approval by Federal Judge William H. Holly.

Willard King, counsel for a group of common stockholders for whom no provision was made under the plan, announced immediately he would appeal the order to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Holly's order terminated the existence of the giant holding company, whose assets are to be transferred to the Ogden Corporation, its successor.

The plan of the Atlas Corporation, which was the chief creditor of I. P. L., included the following provisions:

All claims prior in rank to debentures are to be paid in full.

Debenture holders would receive $400 for each $1,000 of indebtedness, plus six shares of preferred, $50 par value stock in the new company, 50 shares of common, $4 par value stock, and one share of common for each $6 of interest on old debentures.

Holders of the 7 per cent accumulative preferred stock would receive common stock on a five-for-one basis.

No provision was made for holders of class A, B or common stock, they having been found to have no equity in the assets of the corporation. It was this group which announced it would appeal.

Judge Holly said he would let the Securities and Exchange Commission fix the fees in the lengthy case, which involved many attorneys.

Hopkins Sees Trade Easing In Early 1940

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins said today that industrial activity in the last three months of 1939 matched the best quarter in 1929, but that some decline in production appeared certain early this year.

Christmas trade, he reported, was the largest since 1929.

The extent of the "readjustment" in productive activity, Mr. Hopkins said in a statement, depends on the attitude of business toward inventories built up during the last quarter rush.

He listed four factors which he said would "militate against liquidation" of the inventories:

1. Advance of prices has been less than appeared likely two months ago, and thus an expanded volume of consumer purchasing may be expected.

2. Prospects for farm income have been strengthened by December rises in the prices of staples, principally wheat and cotton.

3. Construction industry activity has been well maintained, and a continuation into the spring would help stimulate the economic structure.

4. Business has made a sizable increase in commitments for capital expenditures during the last four months, and the effect of this should begin to be felt soon.

Secretary Hopkins said that the increase in Christmas trade was a result of "higher pay rolls, income, and the extended holiday buying season."

A survey of large department stores showed that the dollar sales for the week ended Dec. 23 were 13 per cent above the pre-holiday week of 1938 and for the four weeks before Christmas were 5 per cent above the 1938 period.

Although industrial production was maintained at a high rate during December, Hopkins reported a falling off of incoming orders in the basic industries.

"Buying policies during the fall rush were predicated largely upon covering requirements for some months ahead rather than upon immediate needs," he said. "As these commitments brought company positions into line with their raised expectations of sales trends and inventory needs, however, purchasing settled down to a replacement basis. Thus the slackening of inventory accumulation can only result in some decline in industrial activity."

J. P. Morgan & Co. Deposits Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The year-end condition statement of J. P. Morgan & Co. and its Philadelphia branch, Drexel & Co., showed total deposits of $619,512,616 compared with $590,431,245 on Sept. 30 and $521,164,653 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Surplus and partners' balances amounted to $39,156,140 compared with $38,867,454 three months ago and $43,988,127 at the end of 1938. Holdings of U. S. Government securities were $413,891,061 against $320,931,617 in September and $298,529,130 a year ago.

Oil Trade Has Lower Profits And Record Taxes in 1939

NEW YORK — Nearly every manufacturing and consumption record of the petroleum industry was broken in 1939, but early estimates indicate that the industry's net earnings will be below even the reduced profits for 1938, with consumer prices down to near-record lows, said Axtell J. Byles, president, American Petroleum Institute, in a year end statement.

Discussing important developments, he said:

Several new catalytic, chemical, and thermal refining processes, further assuring more-than-adequate supplies of super aviation fuel and also advancing the development of a host of synthetic basic industrial chemicals, were announced in 1939. Discovery of oil in commercial quantities in Mississippi and Nebraska in the last quarter brings to 23 the number of U. S. oil-producing States.

See No Big Change For 1940

Incidence of European war had little effect on the industry. Exports of motor fuel, for example, declined in October, the month of latest available statistics. Industry economists make no predictions for 1940, however, but point to the unusual nature of the war, the loss of the Central European countries as customers, the substantial Asian and South American sources of supply now open to England and France, and to the rationing of petroleum products throughout Europe, as evidence that the war may continue to have little effect on U. S. petroleum trade in 1940.

Late in September the Temporary National Economic Committee began a four-week investigation of the industry. Testimony presented convincing evidence that the industry is typical of the best in the American system of free enterprise, and is thoroughly capable of solving its own problems. Another Congressional group, the Cole Committee, has been conducting hearings on the Cole Bill, designed to effect federal control of oil production. The bill has been denounced by many in the industry and by state officials, and was protested in a resolution of the American Petroleum Institute's board of directors in November.

The 1939 consumption of all petroleum products averaged about 1,725 gallons for every U. S. family. More gasoline, light fuel oil, kerosene, and lubricants than ever before in the industry's history were manufactured and sold to consumers; only residual fuel oil of the major products showed consumption below the previous high, although the demand was substantially above 1938.

Output 7 P. C. Above 1938

Motor-fuel production in the industry's 445 refineries, which ran 1,238,959,000 barrels of crude oil in 1939, is estimated at 596,111,000 barrels, a 7.2 per cent increase over 1938; domestic consumption of moter fuel increased 5.5 per cent, to 552,000,000 barrels, while exports dropped 7.9 per cent to 46,163,000 barrels; total refinery demand thus was 598,163,000 barrels, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

An estimated 133,775,000-barrel domestic consumption and 33,407,000-barrel export demand for gas oil and distillate fuel oil compares with total 1939 refinery production of 162,480,000 barrels. Increases of 13.9 per cent in domestic consumption, of 12.7 per cent in export demand, and 7.1 per cent in production over 1938, are indicated. Chief users of this light fuel oil, accounting for about 70 per cent of the domestic total, are automatic domestic oil burners; it is believed 1,860,000 were in operation in United States house heating plants at the end of 1939.

The producing branch of the industry operated at a 3.8 per cent higher rate than in 1938, crude-oil production totaling an estimated 1,260,099,000 barrels. This is slightly lower than the 1937 all-time peak, however. Production in other countries is believed to have increased 8.5 per cent to 817,532,000, making total world production 2,077,631,000 barrels. The U. S. proportion of the total dropped to 60.7 per cent.

The number of completed wells was 1.7 per cent under the 1938 total, but revived activity in the last quarter indicated an upward trend in oil-well drilling. Of 1939's 27,038 completed wells, 18,459 found oil and 2,191 struck gas.

Stocks of crude petroleum in storage at the end of the year totaled 237,825,000 barrels, down 37,133,000 barrels from the Dec. 31, 1938 total, and the lowest year-end stocks since 1921.

The United States continued its favorable foreign-trade balance in crude petroleum, with exports of 73,594,000 barrels, more than double the imports of 33,735,000 barrels; 15.4 per cent of the imports were in bond for re-export, had no effect on domestic trade. The export total is 4.7 per cent under 1938 while imports rose 27.7 per cent.

Lower Wholesale Prices

Crude-oil prices, as indexed by the 36-degree Oklahoma-Kansas price, remained at $1.02 a barrel throughout 1939; no estimates of the country-wide average per-barrel price are available, but it is expected to be lower than the 1938 average, $1.13.

Wholesale prices of petroleum products again were lower than any others reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; the estimated 1939 index, based on 1926 as 100, was 52.0 for petroleum products compared with an all-commodity average index of 76.7.

Average retail gasoline price of 13.30 cents a gallon in 1939 was a six-year low. State, federal, and local taxes averaging 5.44 cents a gallon and equivalent to a 40.9 per cent sales tax, obscure the industry's progressive savings to consumers. Total average cost, including taxes, was 18.74 cents a gallon.

Total 1939 gasoline-tax collections from consumers are believed to have reached $1,029,000,000, being the first time the total has passed the $1,000,000,000-mark. The states collected $812,000,000, the federal government $217,000,000. Other petroleum taxes, whose numbers total more than 200, are expected to raise the 1939 petroleum tax bill on the industry and its customers to $1,335,000,000, about $50,000,000 more than in 1938, and the largest levy in the industry's history. These taxes totalled more than four times the industry's earnings, and accounted for more than 10 per cent of all taxes levied in the nation.

The average motorist, who used about 732 gallons of gasoline in 1939, thus paid only $97.36 for fuel, $3.50 less than he paid in 1925 for 230 fewer gallons. Tax costs in 1939, however, were four times as great, and the average motorist paid $39.82 in gasoline taxes, 29.0 per cent of his total fuel bill of $137.18.

Investment Trust To Put Into Effect New Pricing Policy

By the Associated Press

The Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., in a letter to investment dealers, announced details of a new pricing policy for shares of Massachusetts Investment Trust, one of the largest investment trusts in the United States.

The new policy is expected to provide a reasonable solution for problems of "dilution" and the "two-price" system.

The plan, adopted after a series of discussions between investment trust leaders and the Securities and Exchange Commission, will become effective Jan. 2.

It provides for two price changes each day, one at 4 p. m., based on closing prices, and the other at 1 p. m. On Saturdays only one determination of net asset value is made at 12 noon and the resultant price is in effect from 1 p. m., until the same hour of the next business day.

"Recently the market has shown a tendency toward more violent fluctuations," the letter said. "As a result, the 24-hour pricing basis has created a problem in occasional instances for some of the specialty and smaller funds. Accordingly, a number of distributors felt it desirable to work out a revision of the pricing system, which would, from an industry standpoint, better meet the problems presented by our present day markets."

Furniture Makers' Business in 1939 $60,000,000 More Than Year Before

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The nation's furniture makers did $60,000,000 more business during 1939 than in 1938, preliminary figures showed.

Frank E. Seidman, accountant and analyst for the industry, estimated the year's business at $405,000,000, a gain of approximately 17 per cent over the previous year.

Mr. Seidman's survey showed factory pay rolls totaled $117,000,000 in 1939 as compared with $100,000,000 in 1938. The number employed rose from 105,000 to 114,000. Prices advanced 5 per cent during the year.

Much of the gain Mr. Seidman attributed to a 35 per cent increase in residential building during the year.

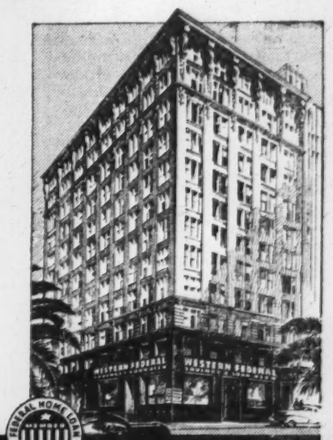
MORE INCOME In 1940

4% Paid on Savings since Organization.

Safety of all accounts Federally INSURED up to $5,000.

Transfer your funds without loss.

Savings received on or before January 10 earn from January 1.



WESTERN FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

600 SOUTH HILL STREET • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, December 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$1,293,142,974.89
Bullion Abroad and In Transit		1,531,789.02
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		820,169,815.83
State and Municipal Securities		115,818,216.32
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,016,200.00
Other Securities		135,271,736.00
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		636,176,032.45
Banking Houses		33,230,012.74
Other Real Estate		8,203,128.99
Mortgages		10,423,953.28
Customers' Acceptance Liability		17,688,487.54
Other Assets		8,146,711.44
		$3,085,819,058.50

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	33,021,785.02	
		$ 233,561,785.02
Dividend Payable February 1, 1940		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		15,314,589.22
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,850,485.58
Deposits		2,803,730,326.31
Acceptances Outstanding		19,884,330.28
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		1,570,723.08
Other Liabilities		4,726,819.01
		$3,085,819,058.50

United States Government and other securities carried at $104,897,563.40 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office: Fifty-five Wall Street, New York

Seventy-two Branches in Greater New York

One Hundred Twenty-eighth Annual Report to Shareholders

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1939

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 933,912,307.44
Gold Abroad or in Transit		11,257,409.00
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		733,592,490.94
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		50,452,489.29
State and Municipal Securities		107,874,136.92
Other Securities		63,123,003.86
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		530,725,121.57
Real Estate Loans and Securities		8,352,084.29
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		14,371,236.29
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,735,000.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation (Including Paris Office)		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		42,676,270.91
Other Real Estate		484,639.84
Other Assets		839,497.88
Total		$2,509,395,688.23

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$2,331,257,943.67
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$28,727,596.58	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	10,771,618.85	17,955,977.73
Items in Transit with Branches		3,267,133.69
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,186,515.04
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		4,609,533.87
Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	52,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	15,018,584.23	145,018,584.23
Total		$2,509,395,688.23

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 23, 1939.

$49,283,608.00 of United States Government Obligations and $24,054,871.26 of other assets are deposited to secure $46,258,137.51 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*)

Branch Organization of The National City Bank of New York

DOMESTIC DIVISION

Borough of Manhattan
42nd Street at Madison Avenue
Fifth Avenue at 28th Street
22 William Street
26 Broadway
130 William Street
Broadway opposite City Hall
Hudson at Franklin Street
Canal Street at Broadway
Varick at Vandam Street
680 Broadway
Grand Street at Bowery
Bowery at Bond Street
16 Irving Place
Fifth Avenue at 15th Street
Eighth Ave. bet. 15th & 16th Sts.
Seventh Avenue near 23rd Street
23rd St. near Lexington Ave.
34th Street at Seventh Avenue
Broadway at 41st Street
220 East 42nd Street
One Park Avenue
9 West 51st Street
Park Avenue at 57th Street
57th Street at Seventh Avenue
57th Street at First Avenue
72nd Street at Broadway
72nd Street at Madison Avenue
72nd Street near Third Avenue
79th Street at First Avenue
79th Street at Amsterdam Ave.
86th Street at Broadway
125 East 86th Street
96th Street at Broadway
Park Avenue at 96th Street
111th Street at Broadway
116th Street at First Avenue
135 W. 125th St. nr. Seventh Ave.
125th Street at Old Broadway
4255 Broadway

Borough of the Bronx
149th St. at Courtlandt Ave.
184th Street at Third Avenue
Creston Ave. near Fordham Rd.
Castle Hill Av. at Westchester Av.
Crosby Ave. at Westchester Ave.
212th St. at White Plains Ave.

Borough of Richmond
677 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I.

Borough of Brooklyn
181 Montague Street
Myrtle Ave. at Clinton Ave.
294 Livingston St. at Hanover Place
Flatbush Ave. near Bergen St.
Union Street at Columbia Street
Third Avenue at 35th Street
Fifth Avenue at 54th Street
8515 Fourth Avenue
65th Street at Thirteenth Avenue
Eighteenth Ave. at 64th St.
618 Brighton Beach Avenue
Kings Highway at East 16th St.
Flatbush Ave. at Church Ave.
Nostrand Ave. at Herkimer St.
Pennsylvania Av. at Liberty Av.
Myrtle Ave. at Bleecker St.
Manhattan Ave. at Noble St.

Borough of Queens
29-14 Northern Boulevard (Long Island City)
Thirtieth Ave. at 37th St. (Astoria)
Roosevelt Avenue at 81st Street (Jackson Heights)
Roosevelt Ave. at 104th Street (Corona)
39-10 Main Street (Flushing)
Jamaica Avenue at 218th Street (Queens Village)
92-11 Union Hall Street (Jamaica)
Continental Avenue at Austin St. (Forest Hills)
Myrtle Ave. at Fresh Pond Road (Glendale)

OVERSEAS DIVISION

Argentina: Buenos Aires (*Sub-branches*) Flores, Plaza Once, Rosario
Belgium: Brussels
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos (Agy.), Sao Paulo
Burma: Rangoon
Canal Zone: Balboa, Cristobal
Chile: Santiago, Valparaiso
China: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Peiping, Tientsin
Colombia: Bogota, Medellin
Cuba: Havana (*Sub-branches*) Cuatro Caminos, Galiano, La Lonja
Caibarien, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Santiago
Dominican Republic: Ciudad Trujillo, Barahona, La Vega, Puerto Plata, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago de los Caballeros
England: London, 117, Old Broad Street, 11, Waterloo Place
India: Bombay (*Sub-branch*) Shaik Memon, Calcutta
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Tokio, Yokohama
Manchuria: Dairen, Harbin
Mexico: Mexico City
Peru: Lima
Philippine Islands: Manila
Puerto Rico: San Juan, Arecibo, Bayamon, Caguas, Mayaguez, Ponce
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Straits Settlements: Singapore
Uruguay: Montevideo
Venezuela: Caracas

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
New York Office: 55 WALL STREET
Foreign Branches
SPAIN—Madrid, Barcelona ENGLAND—London Office

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (FRANCE) S. A.
PARIS—68 Avenue des Champs Elysees

National City has correspondent banks in every commercially important city of the world.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day's sales	1,020,790
1940 volume to date	1,599,800
1939 volume to date	1,152,880

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Stocks stumbled over profit selling today after consecutive market advances.

The list started to limp following a fast opening in which Wednesday's forward push was extended by fractions to more than a point. Extreme gains were reduced or converted into small losses subsequently. While a number of favorites managed to contest the trend with modest plus signs, declines predominated near the final hour.

Dealings slowed appreciably as prices backed away. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 850,000 shares.

Business news generally was a bolstering influence, but some traders were said to have cashed in pending detailed consideration of the President's budget message which was given to Congress shortly after midday. Cursory reading of the administration's recommendations, however, indicated they were about in line with Wall Street's expectations.

Loft again was a strong spot in the share list, moving into new high ground for 1939-40.

Among resistant stocks were Boeing, Woolworth, Bethlehem Steel, Cerro de Pasco, du Pont, Union Carbide, Lockheed, and International Harvester.

Inclined to lag were Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Glenn Martin, Celanese, American Telephone, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Supported in the curb were Borne Scrymser, American Cyanamid "B," Todd Shipyards and Pepperell. Backward were Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore and Niagara Hudson Power.

Domestic Bonds Ease

The majority of domestic corporate bonds slipped fractions to more than a point today under profit taking in the wake of recent advances. Selected issues in this group as well as a sizable number of foreign dollar obligations, however, kept to the upside as did U. S. Governments.

Toward the final hour, prominent losers included Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Erie 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Alleghany stamped 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

Ahead the better part of the day, some substantially, were Studebaker 6s, Burlington 4½s, New South Wales 5s, Queensland 6s, and Australian 5s.

Obligations of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which projected a new scheme to take care of its maturing loans overnight, were exceptionally active, but gains were held to less than a point.

U. S. Governments were quiet, unchanged to 10-32 of a point up.

Power Production 13 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The Christmas Holiday industrial curtailment bit sharply into recent record output of electric energy, figures released by the Edison Electric Institute indicated.

Power production during the week ended Dec. 30 totaled 2,404,316,000 kilowatt hours, or 9.1 per cent less than 2,641,458,000 in the preceding week. This was still 13.4 per cent ahead of 2,120,555,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows:

New England 10.2, Middle Atlantic 11, Central Industrial 16.9, West Central 10.2, Southern States 12.1, Rocky Mountain 10, Pacific Coast 8.6.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Selling

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Wheat prices were depressed today by profit taking and selling, inspired by receipt of more moisture in the southwestern drought region.

After fluctuating nervously over a range of more than 2 cents, wheat finally closed a cent or more lower than yesterday.

Corn advanced about a cent at one time on buying partly due to export business but much of this gain was lost later.

Wheat closed 1-1⅜ cents lower than yesterday, May $1.05⅛-1.04⅞, July $1.02¾-⅝; corn unchanged to ½ higher, May 59½-⅝, July 60-60⅛; oats ⅛-¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: In the fastest stock market dealings in weeks, strong demand for gilt-edged issues and Kaffirs kept prices advancing today. Renewed interest developed for long-stagnant American shares. Iron and steel stocks advanced sharply in the industrial section. Small but steady demand buoyed the oils and other commodity stocks were well maintained. Highlight of the foreign bond section was a wide mark-up in Chinese customs loans.

Paris: Prices stepped higher in active bourse trade today despite irregularity in rentes. Steel and chemical issues captured major interest and most foreigns slanted upward. President Roosevelt's message to Congress was generally regarded as favorable.

Amsterdam: American shares wobbled near the close of the bourse today while domestic issues showed firming tendencies.

Liverpool: Trade, Bombay and speculative support lifted cotton futures 7 to 10 points today. Offerings were small.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69½	69⅜	69⅜	
36½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11⅞	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ¾
68	45¾	Air Reduct (1a)	13	57¼	55¾	55⅞	−1⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	1	1	1	
18	4½	Allis-Ch pf xw	2	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¼
20½	5¾	Allis-Ch pf $30 ww	13	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	+1
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	5	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
117⅜	63¼	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	6	178¼	178	178	— ½
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	28	41⅞	41	41	— ¾
197⅛	123¼	Alpha Cem (1)	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56	56	56	— ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
47	16¾	Am Airlines	23	44½	44	44⅛	— ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 3
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	7	45¾	44½	44½	−1¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	114⅛	113⅝	114	— ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec26
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	51¾	51	51	— ¾
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	7	23⅜	23	23¼	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134½	134	134½	Jan 3
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	9½	Am Com Alco	17	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 3
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	
9⅝	7⅛	Am & For Pow	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	22	21	21	— ⅞
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
97¼	⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	15	7¼	6½	6½	— ½
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	32⅜	30¾	31½	— ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	Jan —
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	60⅛	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Am Ice	12	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 3
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅝
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	6½	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 2
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	22¼	21¾	22¼	— ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	60	59¾	60	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (¾g)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	— ⅞
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (11⅜k)	13	59¾	59	59	— ½
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	9	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ½
83⅜	31½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	93	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
223¼	117⅜	Am RolfMill	11	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
60¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¾
153⅜	103¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	24	52½	52	52¼	— ¼
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	+1
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Dec30
4	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	4	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅝
14½	8¾	Am Stores (½g)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅜
18¾	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	5	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jan 2
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	21	20½	20½	+ ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	7	86	85⅛	86	+1¼
18½	13⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15¼	14⅞	15¼	Jan 3
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	14	172⅜	171½	171⅞	— ⅜
87½	76	Am Tobacco (5)	8	86¾	86½	86¾	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	88½	88	88⅛	
253¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	149	148¼	148¼	— ¾
8⅜	4⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5½	5½	5½	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	49	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
15¼	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	46½	46	46	−1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	Jan 2
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	33	31	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W & C	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
27⅝	13½	Ancnor H (.70g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (3⅜)	1	13	13	13	
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 3
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)		32	31¾	31¾	Jan 2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 3
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	25	6	6	6	
60	53¾	Armour Ill p pf	7	50½	50	50	+ ½
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	+3½
38	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	10	39¾	39½	39½	
21	11	Arnold C (1⅛e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9⅜	Artloom Corp	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅞
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	80	79½	80	+1¼
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Dec29
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	34	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	7	52½	52	52	— ½
30⅜	15	Atl Coast Line	7	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
26¾	9¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	17½	17½	— ½
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	16	21⅜	21¼	21¾	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48½	48	48	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
6	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
53⅜	42	Auburn Auto	4	47⅜	45¾	45¾	
37⅜	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¾
98⅜	38⅜	Aviation Corp	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	14	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pt	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
30½	14½	Bangor & Ar	6	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	2	15	15	15	
13	6	Barker Br (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	20	13⅜	13	13	
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	27½	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 6
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	Jan 2
8⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
73⅝	52	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61¼	61⅛	Dec29
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	36	31½	30½	30¾	— ⅝
22½	⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	18	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpt(2½)		56¼	56¼	56¼	Jan 2
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	59	59	59	
10⅞	6⅜	Beth Stl (11⅜k)	42	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18½	10½	Beth S 5½pf(11)	10	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
120⅜	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115⅝	115½	115½	
24½	14	Bigelow-S (1g)	21	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Black & Deck(1)	3	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
36¼	18¾	Blaw-Knox	10	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
34¾	6¾	Boeing Airplane	118	25	23⅞	25	+2
28½	16	Bonn A&B (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	23½	23½	23½	Dec30
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	13	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	9	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower R B (¾e)	5	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	1	12	12	12	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38	38	38	Dec30
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Jan 2
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec29
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	13¾	13	13¼	Jan 3
13¾	4	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec30
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	49¾	49	49¾	Jan 3
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅜
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1⅜g)	14	25½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
41	31⅜	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¼g)	10	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅜	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	⅝	Budd Wheel	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
34½	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
20⅜	11⅛	Burling Mill (1a)	71	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅛	Burr Ad M (.40)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
7¾		Bush Terminal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2¾	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
3¾	1⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 3
9¼	5½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	13¾	12⅞	13¾	Jan 3
17⅜	11¼	Byron Jack (1)		15½	15½	15½	+ ¾

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	27	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (1¾e)	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	*6	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	2	Can Dry (1½g)	48	18⅜	17¾	17¾	— ½
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	64	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	4	40½	40	40½	Jan 3
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec28
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	7	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
94½	63½	Case (J I) Co	9	75	74¾	75	+2
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	13	61½	58¾	61½	+ ½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	2	30	29¼	29¼	−1
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	15	11⅛	11	11	
50½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	14	23½	23¼	23¼	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jan 3
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
14¾	5½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 2
6⅞	3½	Century R M					
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	19	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	9	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅞
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	19	42⅛	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 2
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 3
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14½	14½	14½	
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
15⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Dec30
17⅛	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 3
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 2
151¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	6	12¼	12	12	Jan 3
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	32	105⅜	89⅞	90	−1⅛
147⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	10	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	4	32¾	32	32	
39	20¼	Clev Gr B (2½gE)	15	39	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	15	39	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅝
38	21¾	Cluett P (2¾g)	8	37½	36¾	37	— ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	123½	122	123	+3
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	32	18⅛	17⅞	17¾	— ½
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jan 2
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	88	7⅜	7	7¼	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Col Pic vtc (13a)	6	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	2	53¼	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	4	48	47⅝	47⅞	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	53⅝	53	53	— ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8¾	Coml Solvents	214	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	
21⅜	1⅛	Com'th & South	93	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	72⅜	71½	71½	— ½
52⅛	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	118	32⅝	32⅜	32½	— ⅛
9⅜	3	Conde Nast	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
19		Con-Nairn (1a)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
3		Congress Cigar	6	9½	9	9½	Dec29
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	18	29½	28½	29⅛	— ⅜
11	4⅞	Consol Cig (¾e)	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cons Cop (.30g)	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
67½	44⅞	Cons Edison (2)	58	32	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
77	150	Corn Prod pf (7)		176	176	176	+5
5	3	Coty Inc (⅓g)	34	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
21⅜	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	10	24⅛	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	104	104	104	+1
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	3	32⅛	32	32⅛	Jan 3
43	37⅜	Crosley Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	9	28¼	28	28⅝	— ⅜
37½	22	Cr C pf xw (4¼)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
17⅝	9	Crown Zell (1¼e)	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	24½	Crucible Steel	4	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
96	62	Crucible Stl pf	4	83½	83½	83½	Dec29
13	3	Cuban-Am Sug	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
49½	9	Cudahy Pack		13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 3
28¼	26	Cuneo Press	6	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Curtis Publish	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
63½	38	Curtis pf (2⅝k)	1	45¼	45¼	45¾	— ¼
13¼	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	143	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
32½	9¼	Curtiss-W A(2g)	12	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
25	3⅜	C-Hammer(¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛

D

7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	3	4½	4½	4½	Dec29
17½	4¼	Davega Spf(1¼)	5	6¾	6½	6¾	Dec27
10⅞	4⅜	Davison Chem	2	7⅜	7½	7⅝	Jan 3
25½	15¾	Deere&Co(3g)	27	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pittman Sees Immediate Aid For Finland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Immediate financial and other practical aid to Finland was forecast today by Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators in drawing up a calendar for the committee's first meeting next Wednesday.

Among proposals under discussion in Senate corridors are bills providing for loans to Finland ranging from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, remission of Finland's war debt payments, and removal of all restrictions on $10,000,000 credits already granted Finland. The latter action would allow the money to be used to buy war and other materials in or outside the United States.

Proposes $60,000,000 Loan

In the House, Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan proposed a $60,000,000 loan to Finland and suggested also that interest paid by Finland on her debt to the United States be refunded. Representative Martin Smith (D) of Washington offered legislation suspending payments on the Finnish debt.

"Bills which may be introduced authorizing financial or other aid by our Government to Finland," Senator Pittman said, "will probably be the first proposed legislation on foreign affairs we will have to consider. If the question of emergency, in view of Finland's plight, is raised, the proposals will have to be taken up at once."

Senator Pittman said a question "worthy of consideration by our statesmen" was to what extent the United States might be justified in going beyond technical neutrality in assisting victims of aggression "as a matter of self defense—a self defense which superseded the requirements of neutrality."

He added that another question which he expected would be considered soon by the foreign relations committee was his resolution authorizing the President to forbid export of munitions, iron, steel, oil, scrap iron and other metals to Japan "in view of the conduct of Japan in China toward our citizens."

The Pittman resolution is slated to be considered after January 26, the expiration date of the American-Japanese commercial treaty.

Other Bills Await Action

Other bills awaiting action of the Foreign Relations Committee include:

Proposals for acquisition by the United States of Cocos Island (from Costa Rica), Curaçao and Netherlands Guiana, Greenland, and other islands from Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, and Panama.

Relief for sufferers in the Chile earthquake.

Provisions for the liquidation and settlement of war debts.

Construction of a radio station designed to promoted friendly relations among Pan-American nations.

Investigation of defaults on loan issues by South American governments.

Investigation of conditions in Mexico affecting property rights of Americans.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.67	13.48
Affiliated Fd Inc	3.74	4.10
Amerex Hold	17.00	18.50
Am Business Sh	3.46	3.82
Am Gen Equip I	.40	.45
Am Ins Stocks	3.625	3.875
Boston Fund	16.28	17.51
British Type Inv	.12	.27
Broad St Inv	24.87	26.60
Bullock Fund	14.25	15.625
Can Inv Fund	3.55	4.15
Century Shrs Tr	25.63	27.56
Chain St Inv	17.62	18.75
Dividend Shrs	1.27	1.39
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.24	19.59
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.19	13.09
Equity Corp $3 pf	23.375	23.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.65	21.15
Fund Investors Inc	18.12	19.71
Gen Capital	31.39	33.70
Gen Investors Tr	5.07	5.47
Incorp Investors	16.77	18.03
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.70	36.70
Maryland Fund	5.20	5.75
Mass Invest Tr	21.40	23.01
Mutual Invest	11.00	12.02
National Investing	1.30	1.45
New England Fund	13.21	14.23
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.00	19.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.42	.48
Putnam Fund	14.27	15.26
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.45	9.35
Railway & Light Sec	9.375	11.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	96.00	—
Repub Invest Fund	.25	.28
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.50	3.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.92	16.85
Stand Util Inc	.51	.55
State Street Invest	74.50	77.25
Supervised Shares	10.37	11.27
Trusteed-Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.89	.99
US El Lt & P Voting	1.04	—
Wellington Fund	14.63	16.08
World Invest Tr	3.35	3.72

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.91	—
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.10	—
Depos Bk Sh. Y.: A"	1.56	—
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.93	—
Depos Insc Shrs "B"	2.55	—
Diversified Tr C	3.95	—
Diversified Tr D	6.10	6.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.20	4.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.32	6.02
Nation Wide Sec	3.95	—
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.25	—
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.42	—
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.96	—
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.91	—
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.66	—
Repres Tr Shrs	10.94	11.44
Super Corp Am "A"	2.60	—
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	—
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.32	—

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.50	2.375
First Boston Corp	17.75	19.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.50	1.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds			Common Stocks	
	Liq. value	Sales price	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.62	29.13	S-1	27.30	29.86
B-2	21.74	23.82	S-2	14.27	15.72
B-3	14.77	16.20	S-3	10.91	12.06
B-4	6.84	7.53	S-4	4.34	4.68

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.74	16.14	K-2	10.02	11.05

Bank of France

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Dec. 29 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 91,267, increase 1; balances abroad 82, decrease 1; discounted commercial bills — France 5,149, increase 472; negotiable bills bought in France 2,818, increase 39; advances against securities 3,482, decrease 81; 30-day advances against Government securities 164, decrease 72; temporary advances to state 44,672, increase 12,400; circulation 151,322, increase 1,906; total credit to current account 16,665, increase 1,285. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 57.90 per cent, compared with 59.02 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '41	105.17	105.17	105.17
3 3⅜s '47-'43	109.30	109.30	109.30
1 3¼s '45-'43	110.1	110	110.1
1 3¼s '46-'44	110.16	110.16	110.16
10 4s '54-'44	114.29	114.29	114.29
2 2¾s '47-'45	109.13	109.10	109.13
1 3s '48-'46	110.27	110.27	110.27
5 4¼s '52-'47	120.5	120.5	120.5
1 3¼s '52-'49	112.5	112.5	112.5
1 2½s '53-'49	105.20	105.20	105.20
1 2¼s '53-'51	103.7	103.7	103.7
14 2⅞s '60-'55	108.2	108.1	102.8
2 2¾s '59-'56	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 2¾s '61-'58	106.22	106.22	106.22
12 2¾s '65-'60	106.20	106.20	106.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	58	58	58
27 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¼	79¼	80
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70½	70½	70½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97	97	97
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Am & For P5s 2030	64	63⅜	63⅜
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
7 Am T & T 5½s '43			
109	108 29-32	108 29-32	
10 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
5 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	106¾	106¾
24 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39	37½	39
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
4 Arm Del 4s '57	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
10 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100⅛
19 AT&SF 4s '95	107	106½	107
14 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 A C Line 1st4s'52	76⅞	76½	76⅞
3 A C Line 4½s '64	62	61¾	61¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	76	76	76
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	39¼	39¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33	33	33
4 AubAuto cv4¾s'39	47½	47	47
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	30	30	30
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
35 B&O 1st 5s '48	70¾	70	70¾
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	70	70	70
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	29	28¾	28¾
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29	28⅞	28¾
3 B&O 5s '98 F	28¾	28¾	28¾
11 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28¾	28¼	28¾
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	29	28⅛	28⅛
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29	28½	28½
18 B&O cv 4½s '60	18½	18	18¼
56 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	18	17¾	17¾
11 B&O 1st 4s '48	70	69¾	69¾
7 B&O S W 5s '50	47½	47½	47½
2 B&O2S W 5s '50 ct	46	46	46
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bath TPa 5s '48 B	116	115¾	116
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133	123	133
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105¼	104¾	104¾
40 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¾	107⅜	107¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100½	100¼	100½
161 Boston&Me 5s '67	48	46¼	46¾
23 Bost&Me 4½s '61	47	46¼	46⅜
59 Boston&Me 5s '55	48	46⅝	46¾
2 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Bkly Man Tr4½s '66	85½	85½	85½
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	84½	84⅜	84⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113	113	113
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¼	95	95¼
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105¼	105½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	41	41	41
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	40	40	40
3 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
3 Bush Term 4s '52	69	69	69
13 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	103⅞	103¼	103½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	85	85	85
2 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	105½	105½	105½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4s '60	113	113	113
2 Can Pac 5s 44	107⅜	107¼	107¼
2 Can Pac 5s 54	79½	79½	79½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3¼	3¼	3¼
11 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	7½	7½	7½
3 Cen of Ga 5s '56	48	47¾	48
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	53	52¾	52¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	73	73	73
15 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	20½	19¾	19¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	19½	19	19½
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18	18	18
1 Cen Steel 8s 41	112 1-32	112	1-32
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	76	76	76
8 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
18 Chi & Alton 3s'49	16½	16	16
9 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	88¾	87½	88⅞
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	82½	81	82⅜
12 SB&Q gen 4s 58	91¼	90⅜	91¼
10 Chi&E'Ill 5s 51 ct	19½	19	19
10 Chic Gt West 4s 59	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1 Chi Dist L 6s 66	71¾	71¾	71¾
11 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¼	7¼
43 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅛	2	2⅛
16 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
15 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7	6½	6½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
39 CRI&P 4s.88	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 CSL & NO 3½s '51	67	67	67
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108	108¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	91⅝	91⅝
1 Childs Co 5s '43	50	50	50
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108½	108½
2 Cin Un Term3¾s'69	109	109	109
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	54½	54⅛	54⅛
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	51½	51½	51½
2 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	67	67	67
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	83	83	83
1 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82½	82½	82½
2 Col Ry & Lt 5s '70	70	70	70
1 Col & So 4½s'80	34½	34½	34½
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104
8 Comwlth Edis 3½s '68	110¼	110	110
181 Comwith Edis 3½s '58	129¾	129¼	129¾
38 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	106¾	107
15 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105¼	105⅜
4 Consol Coal 5s 60	60	60	60
2 Consum Pow 3¾s 65			
105 17-32	105 17-32	105 17-32	
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
10 Contin Oil 2¾s'48	109½	109⅛	109½
1 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103	103	103
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30¾	30¼	30¼
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	46	46	46
1 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	62	62½	62½
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	109	109	109
3 D & R G 3s 36	9½	9½	9½
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 D & R G West 5s '78	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Del Ed 4½s 61	109¾	109¼	109¾
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
10 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s 52	109¼	109	109¼
38 Erie rfg 5s 67	18	17¾	18
49 Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17½	17¾
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	57	56½	56¾
40 Erie gen lien 4s 96	26	24¾	24¾
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	24½	24½	24½
5 Erie cv Jer 5s 55	54	54	54
6 Erie Gene 6s 57	55	53¾	55
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	106	106	106
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8½	8½	8½
5 Fonda J&G 4½s 82 ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	50½	50½	50½
2 Gen Cable 5½s 47	101½	101½	101½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69¾	69¼	69¼
32 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100	99¾	99¾
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84	84	84
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83¾	83	83¾
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105⅝	105½	105⅝
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¼	91	91
20 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74¾	74½	74¾
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	63	62	63
18 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	35¼	35	35
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44½	44¾
10 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13½	13¼	13½
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	48	47⅞	48
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
21 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45½	46
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	56¾	56⅛	56⅛
22 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	50¼	49½	50¼
8 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	48½	48½	48½
6 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	73½	73½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30½	30½	30½
24 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	75¼	74¾	75⅛
32 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	75⅜	74¾	75⅜
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	90	90	90
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Int Hydro Sl cv 6s '44	74	74	74
16 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72	71	72
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97	97	97
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103¾	103¼	103⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	87	87	87
11 Int T & T 4½s'52	43½	43	43
55 Int T & T 5s '55	43¾	43¼	43¾
1 Jones & Lau St 4¾s'61	95	95	95
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	31½	31½	31½
7 KC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	30	30	30
1 K C South 5s '50	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 K C South 3s '50	68⅝	68½	68⅝
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	89½	89½	89½
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46	45⅞	46
3 Lac Gas 5s '55	86	86	86
4 L S & M S 3½s '97	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
31 Lautaro Nit inc '75	39	38	39
2 Leh & N Y 4s '45	32	32	32
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	50	50	50
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	49	49	49
3 Leh Van HTerm5s'54	44½	44½	44½
16 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18	17¾	18
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	16	16
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	130¼	130¼	130¼
3 Loews 3½s '46	103	102¾	102¾
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88½	88½	88½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
11 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¼	93½	94¼
14 Louis&N nu 4s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Louis&N 3½s 2003	82	82	82
1 Louis&Nso 3¾s 53	75½	75½	75½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
30 Maine Cen 4½s '60	54½	53⅞	54½
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	40	40	40
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	79	78	79
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	79	78	79
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	79	78	79
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	79	78	79
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	79	78	79
1 NYNH&H 4s'57	6	6	6
2 NYNH&H 3½s'54	15½	15½	15½
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15¾	15¾	15¾
7 NY Q'sW rfg 4s'92	5¾	5¼	5¾
6 NY Steam 3½s'63	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 NY S&W rfg 5s'37	9¾	9½	9½
4 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	88	88	88
15 NY W&Bos 4½s'46	57⅜	57	57⅜
4 Ning Falls P 3½s'66	110¼	110⅛	110¼
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10 Nor Am Co 4s '59	108	107⅞	107⅞
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60¼	59⅞	59⅝
18 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51½	51	51¼
15 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	51½	51	51
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	68⅛	68	68⅛
30 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	37½	37½	37½
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76	76	76
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112¾	112½	112¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52E	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
2 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105	105	105
3 PenOh&Det 4½s'77	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108¾	108½	108½
13 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
8 Pen RR gen 5s'68	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
5 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117½	117½	117½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88¾	88½	88½
49 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
44 Pen RR 4¼s'84E	97	96¾	97
5 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	90	90
16 Pen RR 3¼s'52	86½	86⅛	86¼
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	69¾	68½	68½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅞	59½	59½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	111	111
10 Phil Bal&W 4s '43	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 PhilBal & W 4½s '77C	107	107	107
3 PhilBal & W 4½s '81D	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
22 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Phil Elec 3⅛s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Ph2Read C&I 5s '73	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111	110⅞	111
7 PCC & St L 4½s'77	99	99	99
7 PCC & StL 4s '45	112	112	112
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	98	98	98
4 Pitt & WVa 4½s'60C	46¼	45¼	46¼
11 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81¾	81⅜	81¾
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42st	61¼	61¼	61¼
105 Postol Tel&C 5s'53	18⅞	18½	18⅝
9 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	109	109	109
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
2 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	99¾	99¼	99¾
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
13 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95	94½	94½
11 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94½	94⅜	94⅜
1 Rey Con & S 4¼s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	107⅞	107½	107½
5 Rl Ark & La 4½s'34	9	9	9
5 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	9	9	9
5 Rutland Can 4s'49	9	9	9
2 Saguenay Pow 4¾s'66	98	98	98
7 St LIM & S4s2R&G'33	62½	61½	61½
4 St L S F 5s '50 B	12	12	12
1 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 St L S F 4½s'48 '78	11¾	11¼	11¼
5 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	11	11	11
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
10 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11	11	11
1 St L S W 5s '50	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 St L S W rfg 5s '90	10¾	10¼	10¾
6 St L S W 1st 4s'89	62	62	62
2 St P & KC Sh L 4½s'41	63¾	63¼	63¾
1 S A & A Pass 4s '43	56	56	56
5 Seab A L 4s cn 5s '45	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
17 Seab A L 4s '50 st	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Seab A L rfg 4s '59 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10 Seab-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
6 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100	100¼
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	105	105	105
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
3 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
8 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	97½	97⅜	97½
9 Sou Pac 4½s'68	50¼	50¼	50¼
52 Sou Pac 4½s'81	50¼	49½	49¾
50 Sou Pac 4½s'69	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
50 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	64¾	64¾
3 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	58	57¾	57¾
11 Sou Pac 4½s Or '77	53	52	52¼
18 South Ry 6½s '56	84	83⅞	84
23 South Ry gen 6s '56	79½	79¼	79½
16 South Ry cn 5s '94	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	61½	61¼	61½
3 Sou Ry 4s St L '31	72	72	72
7 S W Bell Tel 2½s '64	111½	111¼	111¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 S W Gas & El 4s '60	106¾

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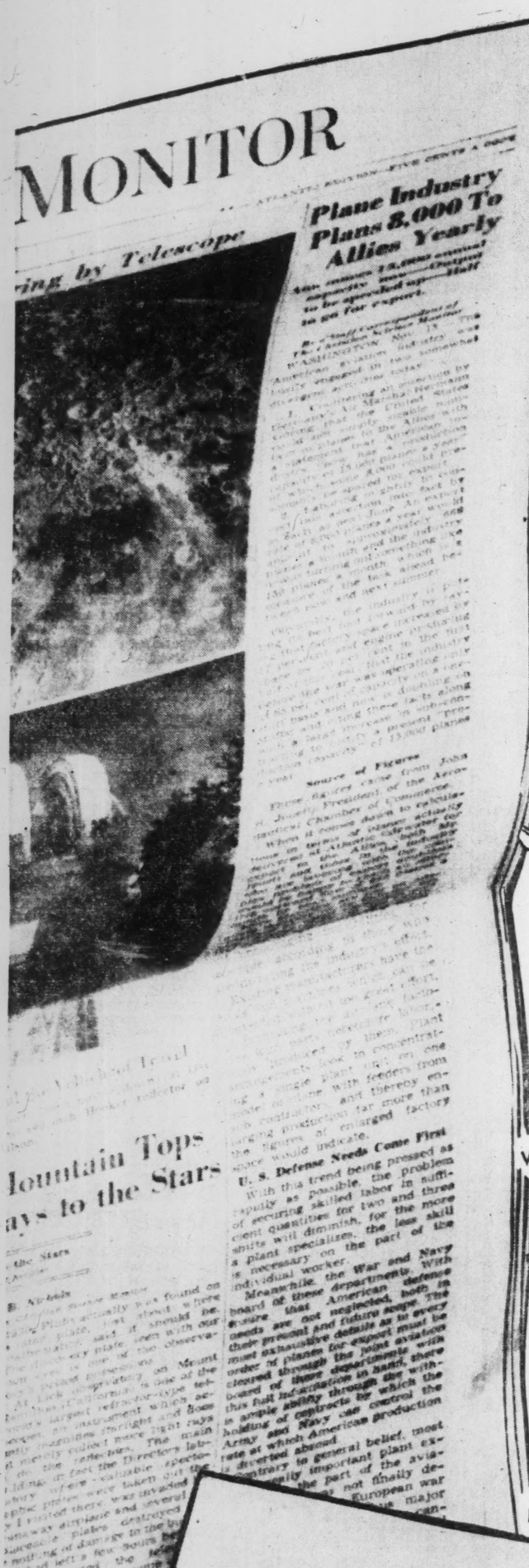

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FAM-1

Murphy Named to High Court, Jackson as Attorney General

(Continued from Page 1)

inet rank if Mr. Murphy is confirmed.

Mr. Murphy was born in Harbor Beach, Mich., in 1893, and has never married. He was Governor of Michigan from 1937 to 1938, was defeated for re-election, and then joined the Cabinet. He received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1914 and practiced law in Detroit from 1916-1917 after graduate study in London and Dublin. He served overseas in the World War, and in 1919 was appointed to Federal Attorney's staff in Detroit. At one time or another he has been a local judge, Mayor of Detroit, Governor General of the Philippines, and Governor of Michigan.

In the delicate balance between sections and creeds on the Supreme Court, Mr. Murphy's appointment was frequently forecast.

Like Mr. Justice Butler, whom he succeeds, Mr. Murphy is a Roman Catholic and will be the only member of that faith on the Court.

Mr. Murphy sees eye-to-eye with Mr. Roosevelt on social matters, and became a storm center for his handling of the original sit-down strikes in the automobile industry. Critics declared he should have taken a stronger hand against sit-downers, while friends assert he averted bloodshed by his methods. The issue dominated the 1938 State election when he was defeated.

The Dies Commitee gave prominence to political opponents who attacked Mr. Murphy as friend of sit-downers, and a "Red." When he was named Attorney General critics charged he was over-friendly to labor and had had too little legal experience.

On the other hand, as Attorney General, Mr. Murphy instituted pending antitrust suits against American Federation of Labor Building Trades Union. His Court appointment may now be fought by elements of organized labor. No great difficulty to confirmation is expected however.

Madden Off NLRB?

Finally, the Court vacany left open by Mr. Biddle's resignation, it is believed, will go to J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

This final vacancy in the 4-man move would give Mr. Roosevelt the chance of naming a "conservative" to the Labor Board just while it is under Congressional attack, and make a majority of 2-to-1, with Dr. William M. Leiserson another so-called "conservative," against the third member, Edwin S. Smith, who has come under attack as a "radical" in the current House inquiry.

By this elaborate shifting of personnel Mr. Roosevelt would move forward to his primary political objective of preparing a united Democratic Party for the forthcoming election, and of averting criticism in various quarters by shifting personnel.

Little doubt was left of Mr. Murphy's Court appointment after President Roosevelt jestingly told the Attorney General yesterday how "cool and comfortable" he would look in "those long robes," while the executive group waited to enter the joint session of Congress.

With the new appointment, President Roosevelt will have named five members to the Court, an absolute majority. The usual number of appointments for a President averages about two a term, but Mr. Roosevelt made no appointments at all in his first term of office, which is almost unprecedented in American history and sets a record going back to President Monroe.

At the same time, the average age of the Court reached 72, an all-time high, and reports went out that conservative justices were refusing to retire in the hope that Mr. Roosevelt would be defeated in 1936. When he was re-elected the vacancies began to come, and the five have all fallen within 2½ years, the briefest period in United States history.

The old "conservative" majority within the Court has given way to the new dominant group, all of whom are referred to, for want of a better term, as "liberals." Mr. Justice McReynolds alone remains.

There is wide difference of viewpoint, however, between two such Roosevelt appointees as Mr. Justice Black, former Alabama Senator, and Mr. Justice Frankfurter, the former Harvard Law School Dean.

Most From Eastern U. S.

Only one member of the present Court, Mr. Justice Douglas, was born west of the Mississippi. No member of the Court has served on a lower court, although the Chief Justice was an Associate Justice before resigning to run for the Presidency in 1916. Like Mr. Murphy, Mr. Justice McReynolds is a bachelor, and like him also he was formerly Attorney General, in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet. In point of view and legal approach, however, the two men are poles apart.

Only two present members of the Court are over 70. When Mr. Roosevelt proposed that an additional judge be appointed for every Federal judge over 70, in his 1937 court plan, six of the nine Supreme Court members had reached three score and ten. The average age of the eight present justices is 61½, and the average age of the four New Deal justices is 51½.

Other Nominations

To be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, President Roosevelt nominated John L. Sullivan of Manchester, N. H.; Alvin J. Wirtz, Texas attorney, to be Undersecretary of the Interior, and Grover Bennett Hill, another Texan, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Harry Slattery, of South Carolina, who resigned as Undersecretary of the Interior and was given a recess appointment as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration for a 10-year term, was formally nominated for the position.

Timber Revenues Interest Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Plans to get more revenue out of Oregon's vast timber domain now are being made, and if they are successful, it may help both the taxpayer and the public schools.

There are two ways this may be done. First is Senator Charles L. McNary's proposal to tax Federal revenue-producing lands, and second is the 1939 law which gives the State authority to take over depleted forest lands from counties. Of the 29,000,000 acres of forest land in Oregon, the Federal Government owns 58 per cent. This Federal land is tax-free, putting the burden on the private land owners.

Much of the Federal land produces revenue through the sale of timber. Senator McNary's idea is to have the Federal Government pay the State taxes on these lands, and there is not much opposition in Oregon to the proposal. The McNary plan would not tax Federal lands being used for agricultural purposes, lands in national parks, or in Indian or military reservations.

The second plan, passed by the 1939 Legislature, provides that the State may take over cut-over and burned-over forest lands from the counties. The State would develop these lands, and use them either for timber or grazing purposes. The money would be returned to the counties. Public schools in counties which have lost their timber resources through fire or logging are in a bad position financially, but the two plans may save them.

Lehman Backs Up Amen Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Determination by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that the investigation by John Harlan Amen, special assistant Attorney General of alleged official corruption in Brooklyn should continue is seen here in the Governor's appointment Jan. 3 of State Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate to preside over the inquiry.

Justice MacCrate, a Republican and one-time Representative in Congress, will succeed Justice Francis D. McCurn, a Syracuse Democrat, who presided over the inquiry since October, 1938, and who now has been appointed to the fourth department of the Appellate Division by Governor Lehman.

Justice MacCrate's appointment is seen here as especially significant in light of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's declaration that the inquiry is no longer necessary, since the election of William O'Dwyer as District Attorney of Kings County. Mr. O'Dwyer succeeds William F. X. Geoghan, several members of whose staff have been indicted by Mr. Amen on charges of connivance with racketeers.

Secret Meetings In Schools Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—An opinion written by Chief Deputy District Attorney Albert E. Weller of San Bernardino county holds that the California school code prohibits any secret meeting within a public school building.

This opinion is significant in its relaton to the California Grange, an agricultural organization which customarily holds its meetings in school buildings. The Grange procedure includes a secret ritual open only to members.

The opinion was inspired by the refusal of the district school board at Midway, on the Mojave desert, to permit the local Grange to meet in the school building there. C. Burton Thrall, County Superintendent of Schools, asked the District Attorney's office to pass upon the Midway board's authority in withholding permission for the meeting.

The State law, according to Mr Weller's interpretation, provides that school buildings are to be used as civic centers as well as places of learning. If secret sessions are held by any organization, the public will be barred from using the building as civic centers.

Trustees, he said, have discretionary powers in granting permission to use school buildings, but all activities therein must be open to anyone.

10¼-Pound Mushroom Found by Californian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Gisto Gisto Galleazzi claimed the title of champion mushroom picker of Sonoma county when he brought in one of the largest mushrooms ever found in the coastal area. It measured more than 12 inches across the top and weighed 10¼ pounds.

Mushrooms spring up in unplowed fields near the ocean when warm clear weather immediately follows an early winter rain, and many persons pick and dry them in large quantities for the market.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives additional BIBLE LECTURE COURSES starting as follows: NEW YORK, Fri., Jan. 5th, at 7:45, and Mon., Jan. 8th, at 3; WEEHAWKEN, N. J., Mon., Jan. 8th, at 8 P. M. Organization is also progressing for a Fri. morning course in Weehawken, and for Thurs. eves. in RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J. For enrollments or further details, address Mr. Leishman, 504 W. 111, N. Y. C. UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

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FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—The owners of a block and a half of business buildings in the heart of this city protested against an appraisal increase to $399,000 from $247,000 assessed against their property in 1938.

They advised that if a purchaser could be found at the city's figure, the owners would donate $100,000 of the price to the city's charity fund. The City Council directed its attorney to look for prospects and the latter said he was confident a sale could be negotiated before the 90-day option expired.

The reappraisal became necessary when bondholders obtained a Federal Court order directing assessment of property on its "true full cash value." They contended valuations were too low to assure success of any plan to refund the municipality's $3,000,000 bond debt.

Some homes were boosted as much as 105 per cent in assessment, and the average appraisal increase on business holdings was 20 per cent.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT *(Continued)*

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Dial 3-1151 ● Suburban Enterprise 3000

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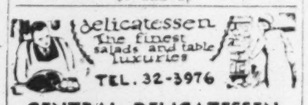

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THE YELLOW SLIPS
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CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN *(Continued)*

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9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK
Mary C. Lasher Telephone 412

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing, Manicuring, Finger and Water Waving, Permanent Waving Spiral and Croquignole Winds
528 West Ave., Street Floor, Frost Bldg.

STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street STamford 8-2188

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW
Store Wide
January
SALE!
A semi-annual event offering real savings in clothes for the entire family
H. Frankel & Sons
Stamford South Norwalk

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
Our Annual
JANUARY WHITE SALE
Now in Progress!

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Noroton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's"
Our Great
January Clearance Sale
Now in full progress
All Departments of the Store Represented
Come and share in the extraordinary values we are offering.

Buy Allstate Tires
and Cross Country Batteries from Sears on the Easy Payment Plan!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Reproductions of old-fashioned lockets and bracelets from $4.00 and up
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Keep them warm and comfortable!
SNO-SUITS
Snow and water repellent all-wool materials—sizes 3 to 16. Some have detachable hoods.
$7.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

January Clearance Sale
of Coats—Dresses—Shoes and Millinery. Drastic price reductions.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Buy
GIFT FURNITURE
from "The House of Quality"
Easy Budget Payments
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
Watch for our
NUMBERED SALES
All through January
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY *(Continued)*

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET
Let us help you with your Christmas Shopping. We know what men appreciate

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HELP US CELEBRATE
our 25th Anniversary at our Very First Birthday Sale
Very Special Prices
I. MILLER, FLORSHEIM, VITALITY, FOOTSAVER, DR. LOCKE and others
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

As it has been our pleasure to serve the public for the past twenty years, we take occasion to thank our customers and to express sincere gratitude for this privilege.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co. Inc.
JAN. 1, 1920-1940

SALE
Men's, women's, children's clothing and accessories begins day after Christmas. It will pay you and your family to investigate these savings
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 9340—3623

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
LI. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS
RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

PERMANENT WAVES

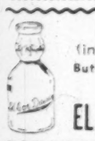
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

ELMIRA



Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Quality Shoe Sale
Nothing changed but the price
Same Shoes
FOOT REST—ENNA JETTICK
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE
JANUARY SPECIAL
GOSSARD CORSET
Regular 5.00 value 3.50
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

ATWATERS GROCERY
We feature
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Phone 2761 111 E. State Street

THE PALACE LAUNDRY
Complete Laundering Service
Phone 2255 Our truck will call
Save 20% for Cash and Carry

ROTHSCHILD'S
is now agent for
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

BIGELOW'S
in JAMESTOWN
Wishes Everyone
GREATEST HAPPINESS
at CHRISTMAS TIME

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

January Clearance Sale
Big Reductions in
DRESSES and SWEATERS
Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
3193 Delaware Ave. DE. 6522
Open Monday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

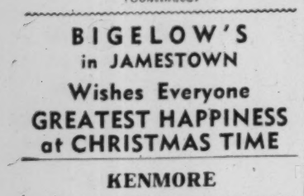
LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO
"EXPERT FITTING QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
1953 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2427

Long Island

BALDWIN



Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

MAYTAG BAY SHORE CO.
92 West Main Street
Washers and Ironers
Phone Bay Shore 4235

Complete Line of Philco
and
RCA Radios
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Ph. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon
FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip
ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON
Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

RUBY LANE STORES
Curtains—Blankets
Draperies—Underwear
1048 Central Avenue

FLUSHING
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
KATHERINE WALSH
CORSET SHOP
JANUARY CLEARANCE
All types sold, fitted, altered and repaired
160-10 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-9693
Roosevelt Theatre Building

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

MARKWORDT'S
Greeting Cards, Gifts, Jewelry
LICENSED ELECTRICIAN
71-41 Austin St. BO. 8-6603

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-18 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT
FREE DELIVERY
QUALITY MEATS and GROCERIES
We carry Pratt Frosted Foods
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946

GREAT NECK
B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St Phone G N 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators Tanks and Fenders Repaired Roofing, Gutters Leaders Copper and Tin Work Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carol Green's
JANUARY
CORSET SALE
Save Up to 40%
FLEXEES :: GOSSARD
NEMO-FLEX :: WARNER
LeGANT :: MUNSINGWEAR
and many others
- Corsets and Brassieres correctly fitted by *expert* corsetieres.
- 6 comfortable fitting rooms.
- FREE Alterations and Fittings.

60 So. Main Street, FREEPORT
233 Fulton Avenue, HEMPSTEAD

FANN'S
JANUARY SALE
Over 100 Dresses, reg. $6.98, now $3.00
Many Dresses reg. $9.98, now $4.98
Every Better Dress $6.98 and $8.98
Entire stock of Evening Dresses included.
Any Hat in the house $1.00
255 FULTON AVENUE

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
"Ask for MIKE"
7 So. Franklin Street
Tel. Hempstead 1717

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

QUEENS
Retail Furrier
Wishes You a Very
Happy New Year
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

CALL
RODERICK'S
for all
RADIO REPAIRS
We guarantee all our work
87-19 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-5555

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

SHOE REPAIRING
Hat Renovating
Expertly Done
While You Wait Service
CLOCK SERVICE, INC.
84-03 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 6-9844

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
11-21 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-8100

JAMAICA
'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 3-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Republic Repairs and Remodeling
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK
RENE PASTRY SHOP
67 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Open Sundays
TEL. LYNBROOK 1464

The Powder Puff
Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

FUEL OIL
Kerosene, Coal, Koppers Coke
Lynbrook Fuel Co.
50 FOREST AVE., LYNBROOK
Day Phone 890—Night Call 2041—5458

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Reversibles
Reduced to
$9.95

Watch for Opening of Our New Shop
207 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park
Jack's Clothes Shop
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Missouri 7-2985

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS
and GAS RANGES
SCHARF HEATING AND APPLIANCE CORPORATION
94-89 217 St. HO. 5-4680

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
Village Chevrolet, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 3-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park
Queens Phone—
Fieldstone 3-0362
Nassau Phones—
Floral Park 361
Garden City 377
COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
VULCAN CERTIFIED FUEL COKE
WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres.
Van Buren Ave. off Jericho Turnpike

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Virginia 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue corner 110th Street

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5764 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS
H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens
C. G. Franklin, Inc.
HARDWARE
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Agent for
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes
Rexoil Oil Burners and Equipment
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS N. Y.
136-16 Springfield Boulevard
Phone Laurelton 8-1579

MAMARONECK
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and
Carbon Paper for All Machines

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS, and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
Prompt Service
Reasonable Prices
12 and 14 So. Third Avenue
Oakwood 9351

NEWBURGH
Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 9655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN YOU THINK of Quality CHILDREN'S APPAREL Think of
LIEBMAN'S
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Pl.)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Marie Stone
Seasonal Close-Out Sale
Now in Progress
N. R. 6017 106 Centre Avenue

Westchester
Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators' Gifts for the Home
619 Main Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP TO DATE
GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Rochelle Beauty Salon

Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
4 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Style—Fit—Durability
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Sheet Music
All Recorded Music
Instruments
and Supplies
Radio-Phono Combinations
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We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

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The New Miracle Gasoline
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NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

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Annual January
WHITE SALE
Is Now Going On
And so is Luckey's
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Big values at little prices, all through the store!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Merry Christmas
to All
Monitor Readers

28 years of continued food service in this community is a guarantee of assurance of the high quality Food Service that awaits you at B and M. For a fine flavor Dutchess County Turkey or Freshly Killed Chicken, we assure you of the Best. Fancy Fruit Baskets made to order. Popular Prices.
B and M Food Market
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A Complete Line of Toys and Games Ice Skates and Skis
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A Christmas Gift for Him bearing our label will be indeed welcome.
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The Wallace Company
Wishes All Monitor Readers a Very Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year

She can always use . . .
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ROCHESTER ICE
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and
Ready to Wear Clothes
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LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
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and FURRIERS
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
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Put your best foot forward in
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Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

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Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

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AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2566 AFTER CALL 924

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Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
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Quality Groceries

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THE O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
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At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires or oil checked
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EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY N Y

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All Dresses Reduced
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Famous From Coast to Coast
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ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
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"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
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OWEN BROS.
TEL 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

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New Hartford, N. Y.

NEW YORK
UTICA
(Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

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20%-50% Off
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White Plains, N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

TWO important items of the Fall wardrobes!
Your Hat and Shoes
. . . Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

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359 Mamaroneck Ave. (Cor. Livingston)
Opp. "Pix" Phone: White Plains 4888
Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream. Also Complete Lines of Toiletries

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JENKINS GARAGE, Inc.
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WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
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EXPERT SERVICE
MODERATE PRICES
Louise Hairdresser is distinguished for its exclusive methods of permanent waving.
171 GRAND ST. W. P. 2250

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Tropical Fish
WHITE PLAINS PET SHOP
"EVERYTHING FOR YOUR PETS"
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'blue coal'
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R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
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WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
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199 MAIN STREET

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JANUARY CLEARANCE
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Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How Moving Sentences Are Made on Electric Sign

Words in glowing letters several feet high that march steadily across an outdoor electric sign are produced automatically by ingenious machinery. The panel on which the moving sentences appear is practically a solid mass of electric light bulbs. The bulbs necessary to form the letters are illuminated by the completing of the proper electrical circuits in the control room. The letters seem to move because the same pattern of bulbs is lit in successive groups of lamps to the left, the shift being repeated rapidly and continuously.

There are two principal ways in which the electrical contacts for this type of sign are made.

In the 400-foot panel round the New York Times Building, news bulletins travel continuously from dark to midnight. As the news comes in, it is set up tersely, in metallic letters, on cards of a non-conducting, hard material. In the control room of the sign there are long tracks bristling with wire contact points, corresponding to the lamps in the panel outside.

The cards are the exact width of the track, and as they are pushed by machinery along the track, the metallic letters complete electric circuits which light corresponding patterns of bulbs outside. The bulbs used must "wink out" in a very small fraction of a second, for otherwise the rapidly moving letters would leave a dull red trail of afterglow.

Another way to form the illuminated letters is by the use of a motograph. In this case, a roll of paper tape is perforated with holes so arranged as to form letters, the holes being made by punches as the tape is run through a special perforating machine. The tape is also perforated along the edges (like the perforations in a strip of motion picture film) so that it can be run smoothly over the bank of electrical contacts.

The paper tape is then passed along a track which consists of a metallic surface, against which press spring brushes which are contact points for the bulbs in the sign. Contact with the metal surface is made through the punched letter patterns and the corresponding bulbs in the sign are illuminated. The letters and words move across the sign panel as the tape moves along the track.

There are said to be more than 75 of these electric news bulletin devices in operation in various parts of the world.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Streamlined Ensemble

To conform with the color scheme of one streamlined train, the engineer and his assistant are dressed in white instead of in the usual blue overalls.

It's Done With Snowflakes

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Freak horizontal snow-drive etches the trees

Daily Quotation

"WHY" and "how" are such useful questions that they cannot be uttered too often.—NAPOLEON

It Has Been Well Said—

A pint can't hold a quart—if it holds a pint it is doing all that can be expected of it.—Margaret Deland.

Keep cool and you command everybody.—Justinian.

We are but stewards of what we falsely call our own; yet avarice is so insatiable that it is not in the power of abundance to content it.—Seneca.

Benevolent feeling ennobles the most trifling actions.—Thackeray.

Criticism often takes from the tree caterpillars and blossoms together.—Richter.

Something better always makes its appearance when old and worn-out things fail.—Hans Andersen.

Every man is a hero and an oracle to somebody, and to that person, whatever he says has an enhanced value.—Emerson.

Most reformers, like a pair of trousers on a windy clothes-line, go through a vast deal of vehement motion, but stay in the same place.—Austin O'Malley.

Men are like the earth and we are like the moon; we turn always one side to them and they think there is no other.—Olive Schreiner.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Tabitha, Arise"

We are informed in Acts, chapter nine, that when Peter was called upon to meet with the friends of Dorcas, otherwise known as Tabitha, who had passed on shortly before his arrival, he found her home thronged with clamorous mourners, and promptly "put them all forth" (verse 40), very much as Christ Jesus had done on the famous occasion when he raised Jairus' daughter from the dead (Matt. 9:25), an act which Peter had himself witnessed.

After a period of prayer, Simon addressed the woman, using the Aramaic form of her name, "Tabitha"; and this being so, we may assume that the word which followed was also in Aramaic, and that he said, "Tabitha, cumi" (Tabitha, arise), employing, whether intentionally or no, almost the exact words which Jesus used by the bedside of Jairus' child: "Talitha, cumi" (Mark 5:41).

In Lighter Vein

Of All Things!

The water company of Istanbul has gone into liquidation.

Inspiration

"My husband is an artist. He always finds inspiration in my cooking."

"A sculptor, eh?"

Emphatic

"Do you happen to recall the old saying, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed'?"

"I certainly do, stranger."

Says the Office Sage

Little Goldilocks was a wise girl. She didn't stop to enter into a mutual assistance pact with the big bear.

Ahem!

Tom: "Was her father rough with you when you told him you had secretly married his daughter?"

Dick: "I'll say. He nearly shook my arm off."—News and Views.

What Helps One Helps All

Salesman: "I have a book for you, 'How to Sing in 10 Easy Lessons.'"

Lady: "But I haven't ordered it."

Salesman: "No, but your neighbors did."

Coming Along

Carpenter: "Well, Willie, have you sharpened all the tools?"

Apprentice: "Yes, all but the saw. I haven't got all the gaps out of that yet."—Hjemmet, Copenhagen.

No Chance

"Look here, Jones," the boss raged at his mild little bookkeeper, "your work is getting sloppier every day. See this 3? It looks just like a 5!"

"It is a 5, sir."

"It is a 5? Well, why does it look so much like a 3?"—National Zeitung.

"Ah! So you dunk in this business, too!"

His Circumstances

She: "Sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

He: "And what are those circumstances?"

She: "Yours."—Bee-Hive.

Quite the Contrary

The harassed husband was relating confidentially to his friend details of his wife's extravagance.

"Ah, well, you know," consoled the other, "life is like a game of chess. In your case, it's check—check—check, eh?"

"No, just the contrary—pawn—pawn—pawn."—Montreal Star.

Manly Manners

Party Fun

Bridal Poetry

This game is especially suitable for a bridal shower, but may easily be adapted to other purposes.

Distribute pencils and loose-leaf notebook paper. Each guest is to print at the left of the paper the letters of his own name, thus:

J
O
H
N
D
O
E

Using these letters to begin each line the player is to write a poem to the bride-to-be. This may include good wishes or advice (may be humorous or serious), as the writer desires.

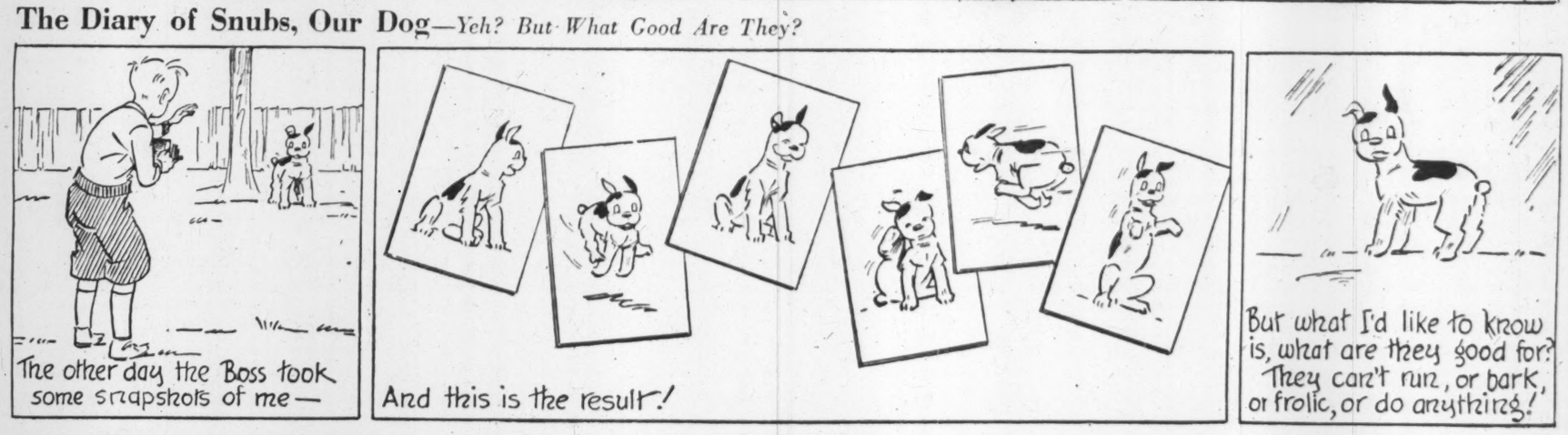
When the poems are complete, they are picked up and made into a little book by putting a plain sheet on back and front and tying with ribbon. This is then presented to the guest of honor.—Bertha N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Speed King Looking for Some Speed*

By LE PELLEY

SEEMS TO ME THESE HILLS AREN'T AS FAST AS THEY USED TO BE!
THIS ONE WAS EXCEEDINGLY SLOW...
HELLO, MARMADUKE — WHY IS TUBBY SO GLUM — ??
OH — HE CAN'T FIND A STEEP ENOUGH HILL...
WHO IS I?
I'VE WATCHED THE SLEDS GO BY ON SMITH HILL — AND IT LOOKS AS IF THEY GO PRETTY FAST....
HOW DOES IT SOUND, BENJAMIN ??
IT ISN'T FAST ENOUGH FOR ME IF YOU CAN SEE THE SLEDS GO BY...!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yeh? But What Good Are They?*


The other day the Boss took some snapshots of me—
And this is the result!
But what I'd like to know is, what are they good for? They can't run, or bark, or frolic, or do anything!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Yes, But We're Still in the Dark*

By THE HAGERS

"I HAVEN'T FOUND A SIGN ALL DAY TO SHOW THE FLOCK WENT SOUTH THIS WAY."
LET'S STOP," I QUACKED, "AND WAIT FOR DAWN." "ALL RIGHT." I SAW KOALA YAWN.
A LIGHT FLASHED IN A NEAR-BY TREE. "WHAT'S THAT—A LIGHTNING BUG?" SAID HE.
"A LIGHTNING BUG? WHY THAT'S ABSURD," A VOICE CRIED. "I'M A FLASHLIGHT BIRD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

State of the Union

In the last few months the people of the United States have settled into a remarkably stable and united attitude toward foreign affairs. In no other aspect of national life is there such agreement. As often in the past, the American Union today finds strength for tackling domestic differences in a common response to external dangers. Whether we judge his purpose to be primarily patriotic, personal, or partisan, President Roosevelt's message to Congress discloses his quick perception of this situation and his determination to use it.

In that part of the message dealing with foreign affairs Mr. Roosevelt speaks well for the American people, and far more wisely than those who believe that the most powerful Nation on the globe can live as a hermit. There can be little disagreement with the general position he laid down:

> We do not have to go to war with other nations, but at least we can strive with other nations to encourage the kind of peace that will lighten the troubles of the world, and by so doing help our own Nation as well.

At the very same time that the American people have strengthened their resolve to send no sons to foreign soil they have come also to a clear perception that there is no moral isolation. They do not see that their role is to join in hostilities, but they feel some sense of what their position would be if, as the President said, the rest of the world were ruled only by military might, were "forbidden to worship God," were deprived of "the truth which makes men free." They recognize that in the underlying struggle in the world today ideas are weapons and they are awakening to the need for positively defending by dynamically using the ideas of liberty, honesty, justice, and equality which have based democratic development.

In that use there is great value in the concept of temperate discussion which the President advocated. We may wish that he had done less himself to stir up bitterness and set "class against class" and that he had not waited until it was to his advantage to call for national unity. But even while recognizing that the most persuasive and potent politics is often played in the guise of no politics, we can with good will welcome every genuine effort for temperateness and national unity.

In the congressional session which the President opened there should be no need for bitter divisions. The politicians may need some excitement in an election year and there are serious issues to be decided, but the opportunity for calm democratic processes is great. And all can contribute. There are many who think the President could help the atmosphere most of all by an early renunciation of any third-term ambition. The fear of that does put an edge on conflicts within his own Party as well as with the Republicans. The latter, without losing any essential drive, can do most for clear understanding of alternatives in national policy by setting forth their own positive program.

Most of all the people can help. By putting into their everyday living the ideals of tolerance, independence, justice, equality, and honesty which make democracy work and are its surest defense, they can do more than any man or party to improve the state of the Union.

Jobs as Crime Prevention

Encouraged by the reduction in juvenile delinquency which followed the inauguration of the Boston Junior Police Corps a little more than a year ago, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has now commenced a job-finding service for boys between the ages of 14 and 21.

More than 90 per cent of the juvenile delinquents interviewed by Commissioner Timilty in a year reported that lack of work led to their downfall. With a clerk from the National Youth Administration in each of the city's sixteen police stations to bring prospective employers and employees together, the "no work" plaint may be heard less frequently.

Probation officers have reported a sharp decline in juvenile offenders since the Junior Police Corps was organized and officials of the Central Municipal Court, serving one of the city's larger slum areas, say that a reduction of at least 20 per cent can be safely estimated. The efforts of Commissioner Timilty and his men first to aid youngsters in profitable use of their leisure time and now to help them find jobs marks a development in police work that might well be copied in other communities throughout the country.

Picnics "On Ice"

On a frigid January 2, forty organizations applied to park officials of Washington D. C., for permits to hold picnics. The not unnatural assumption of surprised clerks was that these picnickers were so enthusiastic as to rush out where even ants would fear to tread. Possibly they would find at last that really cool spot summer lunchers are always looking for. Would they sit in the snow with such delight as they thought (in July) that they would? And would there be sufficient ice to keep the lemonade cold enough and the butter hard enough, even for the more exacting devotees of picnicking?

It would have seemed so. But then the clerks looked at the applications. These, they found, requested permits for June. So the urge to picnic is not beyond all reason, no matter what anti-picnic members of pro-picnic families may say. Yet the chapter tells about people something that reminds us of Dickens. Mr. Micawber's anticipation certainly never exceeded that of picnickers who apply in January for permits to spread—and, we hope, pick up again—their picnic papers next June. But what a lesson such foresighted folk offer that gentleman in the matter of providence! A picnic in the diary is only a memory; a picnic in hand is only two sandwiches in the bush; but a picnic on ice, especially if you have the permit in your pocket, is a picnic safely set aside for a rainy day.

Aid in Reverse Gear

When German-Russian collaboration loomed as an immediate factor in the peace-or-war equation in Europe, the question on most lips was, "How much aid can Germany expect from Russia?" Economists weighed the productive capacity of the Soviet Union against its own consumers' needs and found a narrow margin for export to Germany or to any other country. The difficulties in the way of shipping goods from Russian sources to Germany likewise appeared formidable. And there was the question how Germany, busy trying to supply its own war-swollen needs, could pay for Russian goods.

The economists could, of course, only estimate. Even with the most reliable statistics available on such a subject, few economists would dogmatize. While they have continued to ponder, Finland has been producing an even more convincing answer. So convincing, in fact, that Germany is reported as weighing the possibility of aiding, instead of receiving aid from, Russia.

Germany's problem is complicated. One of the most important contributions the Third Reich could make to Russia's campaign in Finland would be to discourage other Scandinavian states from aiding Finland. But can they, knowing that Finland is fighting a battle that is also their battle, afford to withhold such economic aid as they can give? And can Germany, whose main iron supply comes from Sweden, afford to press the Scandinavian bloc to adopt policies which that bloc must almost certainly refuse as suicidal? All over Europe there are signs that small countries are aware of their common interest in the suppression of violent expansionism, and that they are seeking ways to bring a common defense to that interest. German pressures in behalf of Russia will tend to hasten this process of solidification of small-Power policy, and to do so to the advantage of the Allies, with whose aims it could be easily harmonized.

Adolf Hitler, long before he became Reichsführer, pointed out in "Mein Kampf" that nobody had any use for a weak ally. If Russia is even weaker than it was thought to be when the startling non-aggression pact was signed between it and Germany—and this is what the Finnish campaign indicates—aid to Russia may be regarded in Berlin not only as expensive but as a luxury.

"While positive statements from official sources are lacking, serious observers here are inclined to credit a conjecture which does sufficient justice to much of the information from unsuspected sources which otherwise would be contradictory." — London paper.

Such unguarded statements in war time should be brought to the attention of the censors.

Reports on the Russo-Finnish fighting continue to list Russian setbacks and state the Reich is thinking of aiding Russia. A surprised world, wondering a short time ago whether Finland could hold out with such human aid as other countries might send to it, now rubs its eyes and remembers: When David and Goliath met, it wasn't David who needed human aid.

Translating Our Times

A Call to Women

The war with all its consequences has become a fact.

Many of us are asking, why this calamity has come upon us, while everybody desires peace? War is the result of dishonesty, selfishness, domination, greed and fear. We all have admitted these destructive powers in our lives. The fault is not only with other peoples or nations but with everyone of us.

Our Government declared that our country will remain neutral and the responsibility thereof lies with every citizen and specially with us, the women.

When we maintain our equipoise and our self-possession in our conversation and our correspondence, when we do not increase the burdens and cares of our husbands, our sons, our fiancés, through self-complaint; when we do not increase the confusion through useless lamentation, irresponsible food-hoarding or demolishing criticism; when we are backing our Government in thought and in deed, this will be of inestimable value to the general sentiment in our country. It will give courage and strength to those who carry the greatest responsibility of the future for our country.

In this way we may fortify our neutrality. . . .

Let us start today to set aside self-interest and prejudice, to acknowledge our own shortcomings and try to make up for them instead of finding fault with others; to practice honesty, unselfishness, trustworthiness and love; to give instead of to get; to serve instead of to dominate; to listen to God and to obey Him in everything He may require of us.

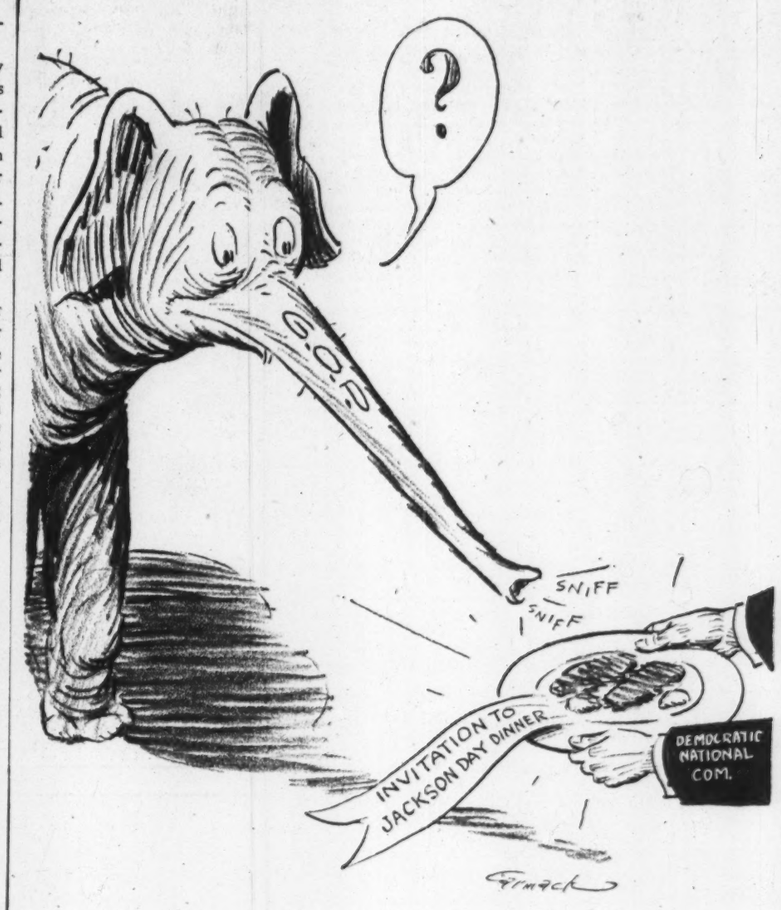
On us women, as the educators of our children, rests a particularly great and responsible task. . . . This is the mobilization to which we now summon every woman.—From an open letter from a group of prominent women of The Netherlands, published in *De Telegraaf*, Amsterdam.

* * *

A Czech Raises His Voice

We Czechs have a right to demand that the other peoples of the world show an understanding of our efforts and help us in our struggle. Today it is not the liberty of this or that people which is at stake but the whole world's civilization. . . . The most cherished ideals are now threatened by Pan-German Naziism. Destruction of Nazi imperialism now plunging the whole of Europe into barbarism is the prime condition to be realized if the fundamentals of world civilization are to be saved and an international régime created based on the principles of liberty, law and humanity.—HUBERT RIPKA, Czech publicist.

Fish or Fowl?



I See a Mountain

I saw a mountain off the starboard bow as the Uruguay approached the land of its own name. The mountain, a mere hill, 500 feet high, was and is remarkable for one thing only, namely its strange isolation. No neighbor mountains, it is said, are found within 300 miles of it. I was not quite the first person to see this eminence. That honor, according to a very strong tradition, goes to a lookout on one of Magellan's ships, who spied it in the year 1520 and called out, in some excitement, "*Monte vid' eu*," which is to say, "I see a mountain."

The city of Montevideo, incorporating in its name this lookout's cry, has now created a mountain of its own in the form of skyscrapers, and the leader of them, *Palacio Salvo*, is almost as high above the brown waters of the River Plate as is the summit of the "mountain" across an arm of the harbor.

Montevideo took on the role of international friend-maker when Cordell Hull spent twenty-five days in its *Palacio Legislativo* laboring with energy and unmistakable goodwill to bring the Americas together. The city's role was strengthened by President Roosevelt's subsequent visit which centered in the same marble palace of legislation. The country of Uruguay has the reputation of being the most lovable in South America, according to Harry A. Franck, whose testimony is highly impressive since he is perhaps the most sparing in praise of anyone who has written of Latin lands. His long, long wanderings, mostly on foot, from Panamá to the Straits of Magellan and from Patagonia to the Orinoco, would seem to qualify him to know what makes a lovable Latin.

* * *

Comparisons are always open to suspicion but the absolute friendliness of Uruguay for the United States is not to be questioned nor is the warmness-of-heart displayed in Uruguay and elsewhere by the Washington Secretary of State to be doubted for an instant by Latin or by Anglo-Saxon. I questioned a dozen people, more or less, some native Uruguayans, some North American residents, and found no hint of a dissenting voice. Immediately, enthusiastically, and with the emphasis of conviction, each one said that Mr. Hull had accomplished much in reducing barriers of distrust engendered by earlier dollar diplomacy in some of its more blatant forms.

The city of Montevideo is more than a mountain seen from Magellan's crow's-nest, more than a great and lovable Latin metropolis. I see a mountain to the idealism of a Good Tennessean when, at the mouth of the Plate, *monte vid' eu*.

* * *

The Legislative Palace where so much was done for the essential unity of western nations is now, by all odds, the chief attraction and show piece of the Uruguayan capital. It is a mountain in itself, of marble and granite, hardly matched by the great and more famous *Capitolio* in Havana.

Thirty kinds of marble, in sixty-two colors, go into its composition and every piece is native, from the quarries of Maldonado and Minas. Six flights of stairs are built of polished granite, each of a different native type. Pink granite pillars, five-ton monoliths each, support the main ceiling which is touched up by twenty-two karat gold leaf, and Grecian caryatides support the roof of a lofty *altana*. Mosaics, Venetian glass, Paraguayan mahogany, and many other luxurious items of decoration and appointment adorn this twelve-million-dollar palace of the local solons.

* * *

The large Conference Hall in which Pan Americans north and south of the equator, owing allegiance to more than a score of flags, tried to remove the hyphen of suspicion from the Pan, is an impressive one, with a great Egyptian carpet under the table-of-the-green-blotters, and with finest of materials on walls and ceiling. Portraits of various Uruguayan generals and the first President are hung on the walls and of course they sound the nationalistic note—for Uruguay is "human" like other countries in the striving world—but the sumptuous hall, the vast showy building, the splendidly successful and slumless metropolis which surrounds it and the mountain across the bay are a single comprehensive monument to the spirit of good-neighborliness which has existed for a long time in this city, and which a Gentleman from Tennessee so ably and honestly dramatized.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Insufficient Freedom"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the New York World in December, 1900, under the heading, "Insufficient Freedom," Mary Baker Eddy wrote as follows:

"To my sense, the most imminent dangers confronting the coming century are: the robbing of people of life and liberty under the warrant of the Scriptures; the claims of politics and of human power, industrial slavery, and insufficient freedom of honest competition; and ritual, creed, and trusts in place of the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them'" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany, p. 266).

This reader has followed with sincere admiration the Monitor's brave record in fighting those dangers, nationally and internationally.

Would not the people be deprived of a sense of life and true liberty if some of the "panaceas" sponsored by certain promoters were adopted? Surely, financial security is but part of real liberty. Actual freedom is not found by buying the right to sleep away the balance of one's normal span. A man is free in the truest sense of the word when he is under obligations to no one but his God, for increasingly greater talents with which to obtain a larger abundance. This is "warrant of the Scriptures."

What does "politics and human power" offer? . . . Under close scrutiny, one finds the inevitable "industrial slavery," with its subsequent "insufficient freedom of honest competition."

The various "isms" are "ritual, creed, and trusts" which seek to supplant the Golden Rule; but as long as citizens retain their native ability to think, and the right to exchange their views through public mediums such as the Monitor, all such dangers will never become more than threats.

Los Angeles — R. P. M.

Research Endorses the Bible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the past fifteen years it has been my task to find out what archaeology can tell us about the Bible.

The excavations of the Bible cities of Jericho and Lachish supply two outstanding examples. Their evidence is significant, and it may be briefly summarized as follows:

The pottery fragments and scarabs found at Jericho supplied a date of 1400 B. C. for its destruction by Joshua. That discovery straightened out the whole chronology of the Old Testament from Abraham onwards and made it consistent with itself, and with contemporary history.

Besides this, the excavations at Jericho confirm and endorse the narrative of its capture as set out in the book of Joshua, chapters 2 to 6.

Thus Professor Garstang found huge brick walls surrounding the city fallen flat outwards in consequence of the action of an earthquake.

He also found that these walls, at about the very place on which Rahab's house must have stood (Joshua 2:15-16) had not fallen with the rest. They had been held up by a tower which there stood between them.

He also found that the city had been most thoroughly burned (Josh. 6:24), but not plundered. For there were remains of foodstuffs—wheat, barley, lentils, dates, and onions — which Joshua's fire had scorched, and so preserved for more than 3,300 years. Specimens are now in my cabinets at home—mute witnesses to the truth of the Book of Joshua. There is also a piece of burnt rope which came from the ruins of what was probably Rahab's house.

Thus the excavations of Jericho confirm the Book of Joshua in minute details, and corroborate the passages which lead us to believe that the book was written in Rahab's lifetime, probably before B. C. 1350.

But how? How could this book of the Old Testament have been committed to writing at such an early date? Scholars have assumed that the Israelites were illiterate, and that their records were handed down for many centuries by word of mouth.

Now this is where the excavations at Lachish, the other Bible city, help us. They have disproved the assumption that the Israelites were illiterate.

They have brought to light the fact that these people used one or more alphabetical scripts, which were brought from that very peninsula of Sinai where Mosaic legislation was instituted. Specimens of one of these scripts, the Sinai Hebrew—written within a century of the death of Moses—have been found in the Lachish tombs.

Ink writing on pieces of pottery has also been discovered in the ruins of the city. This writing, also alphabetical, is in what is known as the Phoenician-Hebrew script. This script was obviously invented for writing on papyrus. The Egyptians had used such materials for more than 1,000 years before the time of Moses.

So the ancient Israelites, when they crossed the Jordan to conquer Canaan, appear to have brought with them those alphabetical scripts from which our own system of writing is descended. So far from being illiterate, it is now evident that they possessed in the alphabet, an instrument for literary expression superior to those of all other ancient civilizations.

London — SIR CHARLES MARSTON, F. S. A.

"Wake Up America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Wake Up America," by Channing Pollock in The Christian Science Monitor certainly should help to arouse a few to the realization that we really need to wake up. America seems to be priding itself at the moment that it is not only out of war but intends to stay out, regardless. Are we really out? Can we really say that we are at peace? With the friction which is clearly discernible between capital and labor, the warring elements in government, dissension in so many homes and general unrest so prevalent everywhere, can we honestly say we are at peace? Aren't there millions in our nation with the attitude, "I thank thee Lord I am not as this publican," self-righteousness and selfishness arrogantly parading in the guise of generosity? Is it enough that we give our money? Is that perhaps not the easier way after all? Underneath all the garishness and tinsel of the holiday decorations was there really the unselfish love and peace of him whose birthday we celebrated? "Wake Up America" is a splendid caption. May the admonition be heeded.

Great Falls, Mont. — C. K. T.

The Wide Horizon

Texas Has Grown Up

By Ralph W. Cessna

SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS

Once upon a time a reporter for a Chicago paper was sent down to El Paso, Texas, "on a story." If you'll look on your map you'll see that El Paso is 'way over on the extreme western tip of the State, right at the junction of Texas, New Mexico, and old Mexico. While he was there another story "broke" over at Texarkana, which you'll also see by your map, is at the extreme eastern corner of Texas. His editor in Chicago wired that as long as he was in Texas he could run over and "cover" the second story.

The reporter consulted his map and his railway schedules and wired back—you'll have to excuse him for his lack of proper respect for an editor—"Go yourself. You are closer than I am."

The reporter was right. The editor in Chicago *was* closer to Texarkana, Texas, than the reporter was in El Paso, Texas. And if you don't believe it, look at that map of yours again.

* * *

There's more than mere geographical bigness to Texas though. And its big heart interprets it more faithfully than do the bluff western ways which those who haven't visited Texas are accustomed to associate with it. I have traveled a total of about 4,000 miles through the State and haven't seen a single cowboy. There are cowboys here all right, but they aren't any more noticeable than be-feathered Mohawk Indians are in Albany, New York. In fact, I saw only two men on horseback—though this may have been mere "happenstance"; a scattered half-dozen ten-gallon hats, and but a dozen pair of high-heeled boots. The latter were on the feet of some University of Texas students, members of an honorary society whose dress is that of the traditional cowboy.

That Texas has grown up is not news. The skyscrapers of Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso, compare well with those of Chicago. Indeed, Dallas is more modern, more cosmopolitan, I should say, than some cities of like size in the East.

One probably shouldn't be surprised, therefore, as I was just a wee bit, at some of the things to be found here in this great empire.

For example, tucked away in an old building in San Antonio—which by the way has 100,000 Mexicans out of a population of 300,000—was a pioneer advocate of progressive education, the advanced system which, though controversial, represents the latest thinking in this field. Miss Elma A. Neal, assistant superintendent of the public schools, is not only nationally known for her work, but has applied these ideas in the San Antonio schools, particularly for the benefit of the Mexican children.

* * *

Then there was the remarkable rare book collection housed in the thirty-story administration building of the University of Texas at Austin. Here is a collection of Pope second only to that in the British Museum; a Shelley collection second only in America to that at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Of the famous New York Grolier Club selection of 100 rare books, this collection can duplicate sixty-five.

A surprise to this writer was the striking antique collection in the quaint home of Miss Ela Hockaday, founder and president of the Hockaday School for Girls in Dallas. There was a complete set of crescent-marked Worcester porcelain, and a Sheraton spinet whose mate is in the Dublin Museum. Shelves held rare pieces of Rockingham, Staffordshire and Lowestoft ware—oh, we could write about this indefinitely.

And the finest little-theater performance this writer has seen anywhere was in Dallas.

Cattle, cotton, and oil, and stalwart, thinking people—together these have made Texas. And in the making, little has been left out. Not even those things that strangers don't always associate with cattle, cotton, and oil. Texas has weathered the pioneer stage and settled down, but at a level and at a pace which promises to take it right out among the leaders, both socially and economically, before many years.

* * *

In the larger cities it appeared to this writer that during the shopping hours there were more people on the street per square foot than in many of the hustling centers of the North. And the business charts show that these people are buying, and have been for several years. Due partly to the discovery of the East Texas oil field in 1930, but certainly due to a large extent to the stability of the diversified economic machinery and of the Texans' outlook, the State since 1934 has experienced an almost steady rise in business activity. It hasn't had the ups and downs that the rest of the country has experienced. Texas hardly knows what a relief problem is.

From peon to oil magnate, there is something alive and happy in the faces of the people on the street in almost any Texas city. They are proud of the history of the State with its six flags, but that is not responsible for the prosperity of today. Texans are well off and content but they are not satisfied. Everyone looks to the future, and the future of Texas is something that the rest of us everywhere ought to watch.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Family Tragedy

When Robert Browning said to the Italian washerwoman, who shyly declined his offer to help carry her heavy basket, "We are all made of the same clay," he was expressing a sentiment which could save the world if all understood deeply its implications and accepted it as a principle in their daily life. The dementia of national hatreds which has been mounting so swiftly since the Nazi party seized power has now led to fratricide. For Europe is one family, and the tragedy which has come upon it is a family tragedy. —*The Times*, London.